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GETTING INTO IT.

GLEAMS FROM THE STAR CHAMBER.

The Excitement Growing Intense—Fresh Facts and Opinions Elicited—The Motives of Messrs. Hill and Colquitt—Governor Smith's Testimony Considered.

The developments made yesterday in THE CONSTITUTION contributed largely to the interest which centers around the investigation committee. One of the members quietly remarked that

"IT RAISED H—L."

While we cannot indorse the profanity of our friend, we can say that the journalism of Georgia made an advance step in the opinions of some people when that publication came to light. It has been insisted all along that such a committee could not keep its proceedings secret. A wild and hungry newspaper reporter is the most indefatigable detective in the world. The committee were honestly mistaken and they are now pretty surely convinced that they were mistaken.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

Everybody in the city who read THE CONSTITUTION yesterday was excited to know whether the publication was authentic. Inquiry brought out the fact that no one would deny but that the details were correct. Some of the facts given were startling to the community, but their verification was speedy, and last night the public curiosity was intense to know what developments to-day should bring forth. It was reported that the reporter of THE CONSTITUTION had been concealed in the committee room, or that he had purchased his information from parties in the room, all of which is basely untrue. We propose to pursue the true methods of journalism and publish all facts which come to our knowledge. Our sources of information are our own, and the knowledge of them belongs to no one else by right.

The committee met yesterday and resumed its investigation.

GEN. A. R. LAWTON,

of Savannah, was called upon to testify. General Lawton is one of the able lawyers whose opinion in favor of the indorsement of the bonds was indicated in the recent general message of the governor. General Lawton testifies that while he was in attendance upon the supreme court sometime since, Governor Colquitt sent for him. He waited upon the governor and the latter produced to him the opinion of General Robert Toombs in favor of the indorsement of the bonds. He read the opinion of General Toombs and stated to the governor that upon the case made by General Toombs he thought the conclusions drawn were correct. He gave this opinion off-hand and without consideration of the question in its entirety. He had not investigated either the law or the legislative facts and was not prepared to give a formal legal opinion upon the matter. He did not understand that the governor at the time was seeking an expression from him to bind him or to be used as justification for the indorsement of the bonds.

A MATTER ALREADY SETTLED.

It is understood that upon the question of how General Lawton viewed the matter as left by Governor Smith, General Lawton was of the opinion that if Governor Smith had fully investigated the matter, if he considered all the legislation upon the subject, afterwards referred the question to the attorney-general and had his opinion adverse to the indorsement, and upon these facts had refused his assent, then the matter was res adjudicata in the office of the executive. In other words, that the refusal of one governor to perform a purely administrative act, said refusal being because of the failure of proof to convince him that to do the act was his duty, was a precedent for any succeeding governor. In view of these facts General Lawton believed it was policy and the policy of wisdom and prudence to submit the question to the legislature, even while granting the equitable right of the road to the aid sought.

The opinion of General Lawton, as given to the governor, was purely verbal and almost accidental, and the publication of his name as one of those who had expressed an opinion in favor of the indorsements was a considerable surprise. General Lawton does not antagonize the action of the governor, but he testified fully to his participation in the matter in order that he might not be misunderstood.

MR. W. S. THOMPSON,

of the law firm of Candler & Thompson, was next called upon. It is understood that his testimony ran in a line to almost wholly contradict the testimony of Colonel Goodnow. He was sworn as an witness as an impeaching witness, and testified to facts and matters tending to show the vacillation and unreliability of Mr. Goodnow even as a witness on the stand. The testimony was of a rather interesting character, and tended to impeach all that Mr. Goodnow had said. We cannot, of course, give the testimony, but we understand it will be very interesting to Mr. Goodnow when it appears.

GENERAL W. S. HOLT,

of Macon, testified as to a conversation between himself and Colonel Murrill in Macon, when the latter detailed to him, ostensibly, all the proceedings in the matter concerning the procure nent of the indorsement of the bonds. General Holt had a full and free conference with Mr. Morrill and testified that in no connection did Mr. Morrill ever intimate that Mr. Murphy had made any remarks concerning an old man poorer than a turkey's etc. In fact he gathered no other idea than that the matter was wholly regular and correct. Nothing was intimated to lead him to believe that improper means were used in any shape to further the indorsement of the bonds.

COLONEL N. J. HAMMOND,

who was the attorney-general during Governor Smith's administration, was also examined. Colonel Hammond explained the case in its entirety and the grounds embodied in his opinion against the validity of any indorsement the governor might make upon them. Colonel Hammond supported the views advanced in his opinion, and believed yet that they were the correct principles upon which the question rested. While censuring no one for differing with his views he yet maintained them. He knew nothing, except by hearsay, of subsequent efforts to secure the indorsement.

A TEST CASE.

Senator Hill's friends claim that he desired a legal settlement of the matter and that his best proposition was that the governor should indorse one of the bonds and let the holder apply to the treasurer for its recognition. It was to be understood that the treasurer would refuse and then Mr. Hill was to get out a writ of mandamus to compel the treasurer to pay, either bond or interest, o otherwise represent the obligation of the state as represented by the governor's signature. The governor would not consent to this, and thereby a decision of the courts upon the only question that could be made before them to determine the governor's duty was thwarted.

COLONEL ALEXANDER AND GOVERNOR SMITH.

The indirect assault made on Governor Smith's administration by Mr. Goodnow's testimony seems to have come to nothing, and worse than nothing. Colonel Alexander says, we learn, that the statement that a lawyer should be employed in the indorsement case did not start as a proposition intended for Goodnow. He says that Mr. Coker was anxious about the indorsement, and as he was boarding at Mr. Coker's they had frequent conversations about the matter. He suggested that a lawyer ought to be employed to properly put the matter before the governor, and suggested McCay & Trippe, Hopkins & Glenn, or others. At length it was proposed that he argue the case. As he was then considering the propriety of opening a law office in Atlanta he thought for a moment of resigning his place and accepting the case. But, as he reflected that his former relations with the governor might give rise to some misapprehension, he declined to have anything whatever to do with it. This is the whole story.

It has been asked why the governor did not act at once on the first information brought him by Mr. Hill in regard to the transaction. The governor's friends make this answer: They say that there was only one important point in the whole matter—or only one point on which the governor felt called upon to act decisively on, and that was the story that Morrill was alleged to have told about Murphy and "the other old man." As soon as Mr. Hill had left, Governor Colquitt at once sent for Mr. Murphy. That gentleman denied, in the most solemn and positive manner ever having used any intimation that the governor was interested in, or even cognizant of, his feed interest in the indorsement. We went further than this. We brought Colonel Morrill in person before the governor, and that gentleman denied in quite as positive and solemn a manner, that Mr. Murphy had ever said or hinted, directly or indirectly, that the governor was or could be interested—and that Murphy's conversation or course had never produced that impression, or anything like that impression in his (Morrill's) mind, and that he did not employ Murphy with that contingency considered as even a possibility. Having been satisfied upon this point by these two witnesses, the governor did not see the propriety of pressing the matter further until the legislature had met.

A TALK WITH GOVERNOR SMITH.

Governor Smith, whose testimony aside from his well known probity and integrity, should have weight, because of the relations that unfortunately exist between the governor and himself, and which have not been recounted, says: "I swore in the committee as I was obliged to swear, that if I had been in Colquitt's place I would not have signed the bonds. There may be some who will try to use this statement against Governor Colquitt. Such an attempt will be not only wicked, but absurd. There was no question as to the facts in the bonds—it was simply a matter of opinion. There were many of the ablest lawyers in Georgia who disagree with me. They heartily thought the bonds should be indorsed. I honestly did not. It was an honest difference. I do not believe, and can never be made to believe, that there was anything in Colquitt's indorsement. While I could not have indorsed, feeling as I did, he was right in indorsing, feeling as he did.

"As to the authority that a governor has over the treasury clerks, or the clerks in any of the departments, that is not relevant. If Governor Colquitt had felt the necessity of acting decisively, he might have complained to the treasurer and had the treasurer dismiss his clerk or investigate him. I am sure, however, that he has done all that he should have done. After Murphy's and Morrill's statements to him, he had nothing else to do until the legislature met. He certainly acted promptly enough and positively enough when that time came."

Governor Smith is outspoken in his belief that the assaults upon Governor Colquitt in regard to this matter have been wanton, causeless and cruel.

MR. MORRILL AND HIS EVIDENCE.

We publish the card of Mr. W. C. Morrill about his testimony before the investigating committee as published in our last issue. We feel it our duty to publish the action of this committee as it is taken. It is news, and everybody wants to see it. We think they have a right to see it. We are put to considerable trouble to get it, and, of course, we are liable to make errors. We will cheerfully correct any statements we make when our attention is called to it. Our attention has also been called to an error in the testimony of Mr. West Murphy, when he refers to Colonel D. Pike Hill as the old gentleman Colonel Morrill alluded to in his testimony. We learn from Mr. Tom Glenn, Mr. Murphy's attorney, that Mr. Murphy denied, on oath, before the committee, any allusion whatever to any old man, and denied the statement in toto. He did say that Colonel Pike Hill was interested with him as an attorney, but never referred to him as an old man, or as an old man that wanted money.

COLONEL MORRILL'S CARD.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—In your issue of yesterday morning you say:

It is also given out that the matters connected with the rolling mill company's transaction were inquired into to such an extent that Colonel Morrill called for the presence of a lawyer to protect him and keep him within his legal rights. He was not prepared to answer every question propounded by the committee unless he had legal advice as to the pertinence and bearing of the testimony he might give.

This statement is incorrect and does me gross injustice. When the full report of my evidence is given to the public it will appear that I answered every question propounded to me, either by the committee or by any other witness, or the attorney of any other witness.

I have nothing whatever in this transaction to conceal. Inasmuch as Mr. Murphy—who, like myself, is a witness—is constantly represented before the committee by Mr. John T. Glenn, his attorney, and inasmuch also as Mr. H. H. Hill, who is also a witness, and who is also a good lawyer, have both been allowed to be before the committee while the other witnesses were being sworn, and inasmuch also as both of them were allowed to cross-examine the witnesses sworn before the committee, I felt that I had as much right to be represented there by an attorney as those gentlemen who were witnesses, and representatives of witnesses only as an idea here; and therefore, when certain questions, bearing not upon the transactions of the rolling mill company, as stated in your article, but bearing upon whether I intended to bribe the governor, were asked me by Mr. Glenn, I, after answering the questions in the negative, asked that I might have a lawyer to represent me in order that no question not authorized by law should be put to me. I answered, as I have stated, every question asked me, and am willing and ready to answer any other legal question that may be asked me, if any have been omitted in the course of my long examination.

My transactions with the Atlanta rolling-mill are all well known to its directors and were all proper, and I defy any one to show to the contrary. I regret that my evidence was not published, as well as the evidence of every one of the other witnesses, in order that the public might see exactly the statements that were made under oath,

W. C. MORRILL.

HUMBERT'S ASSAILANT.

His Careless Demeanor in Court—Intended to Make Short Work of the King.

LONDON, November 20.—A dispatch from Rome to the Times says that Passanante, the would-be assassin of King Humbert, manifested the most perfect unconcern and assurance while being examined. It is evident that he had calmly meditated the commission of the act, and fully made up his mind as to the consequences. At one point in the examination, when the magistrate expressed horror at the deed the prisoner had attempted, the latter said: "It seems to me you are getting too excited." On being asked if he had not observed that people would have torn him to pieces but for the police, he replied: "People are fools; they always act that way."

To a question as to whether he had intended to kill the king or merely wound him, he answered: "My intention was to finish him." He said he was neither an internationalist nor a socialist; that he did not know the meaning of those words, but he failed to satisfactorily account for an internationalist work found in his possession. The king will confer the collar of the Annunziata on Signor Cairoli.

NAPLES, November 20.—A person has been arrested here who, on the morning of the king's visit to the city, said that a regency was imminent.

The Commercial Convention.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—The committee of forty to arrange for a commercial convention held a meeting to-day and perfected arrangements for a convention to meet on December 3. The committee give notice that New Orleans is now perfectly safe for strangers desiring to visit here. There are indications of a large attendance at the convention. Transportation lines throughout the country, leading to New Orleans, announce reduced rates, good for 20 days. A trip to the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river has been agreed upon for the delegates.

The Army Commission.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The joint commission of both houses of congress, composed of Senators Burnside, Butler and Plumb, and Congressmen Banning, Strait, White, Bragg and Dibrell, appointed to report a plan for the reorganization of the United States army, is now in session at the Fifth Avenue hotel, completing the work which they began last summer at White Sulphur Springs. No publicity whatever will be given to the reports before its submission to congress in January.

English Destitution.

LONDON, November 20.—A state of appalling distress and destitution exists among the mechanics and laborers of Sheffield. In consequence of business depression hundreds are living in tenements without clothing or furniture, which they have been forced to sell to procure food. They are without fuel and are dependent upon the charity of their neighbors for subsistence. The mayor has called a public meeting to devise measures for relief.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

REPORT OF THE FEVER COMMISSION.

Tracing the Course of the Past Summer's Plague—The Disease Imported in Every Instance—How it Was Carried—Strict Quarantine the Only Sure Remedy.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The report of the yellow fever commission, composed of Drs. Bemis, Cochrane and Howard, who, together with Colonel T. S. Hardee, engineer, have been investigating the epidemic in all the fever-stricken cities in the southern states, says a sufficient amount of testimony has been taken to justify the statement in the belief that the first cases, about the month of June, were brought by conveyances, are as yet unknown. That their investigations and maps show the fever invariably tends to range itself in groups of cases in marked contrast with a tendency of malarial fever to occur in separate disconnected cases. They say, in respect to the sanitary condition of the towns visited, we have to report the same character of neglect and violation of the laws of health common to nearly all inland towns in the United States. These are the neglect of drainage, inattention to the deposits of fetid and refuse animal and vegetable matter, and inattention to the purity of drinking water. The commission unanimously agree in stating the following facts in regard to their investigation to the present time, reserving the right to introduce at subsequent times such antagonistic facts as may be discovered:

1. We have not in a solitary instance found a case of yellow fever which we could justifiably consider as of de novo origin or indigenous to the locality.

2. In respect to most of the various towns which we visited and which were points of epidemic prevalence, the testimony showing importation was direct and convincing.

3. The transmission of yellow fever between points separated by any considerable distances appeared to be wholly due to human intercourse. In some instances the poison was carried in clothing or about the persons of people going from the infected districts. In other cases it was conveyed in such "fourites" as cotton, bagging or other goods of the same description.

4. The weight of testimony is very pronounced against the further use of disinfectants. The physicians in the infected districts, almost without exception, state that they are useless agents to arrest the spread of yellow fever, while some of them are firm that their vapors are seriously prejudicial to the sick.

5. Personal prophylatics by means of drugs or other therapeutic means have proved a constant failure. A respectable number of physicians think the use of small doses of quinine is of some use in prevention.

6. Quarantine, established with such a degree of surveillance and rigor that non-intercourse is the result, has effectively, without exception, protected its subjects from attacks of yellow fever.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

RICHMOND, November 20.—In the public health association session to-day an invitation was received from the governor of Tennessee to hold its next meeting in Nashville. It was referred to the executive committee. The president read a report from the yellow-fever commission, which was sent in at noon. Dr. Cochrane read a report on the fever as observed at Grenada, showing the infectious character of the disease. Drs. Howard and Bemiss read a similar report, affecting the course of the epidemic in Baton Rouge and towns on or near the Mississippi river. At the evening session resolutions were reported from the executive committee for the appointment of a committee of seven, to whom all propositions of the action by the general government be referred without debate for their report to the executive committee.

GERMAN BANKRUPTCY.

The Great Empire Tottering Under the Expense.

LONDON, November 20.—At the opening of the Prussian parliament yesterday Count Hoeberg Wennigerode, vice-chancellor, said the government relies upon the co-operation of chambers for a removal of the financial difficulties. Last year's surplus, he said, would be almost entirely required to cover the recent contribution of Prussia towards the Germany exchequer. The interest on the public debt will likewise be considerably increased, and there are other unavoidable expenses. Unless the interests are to be neglected, he said, retrenchment is almost impossible. The extraordinary sums from extraordinary sources has ceased, while ordinary and regular revenue is suffering from continued depression. Trade does not allow us to count upon any sensible addition to previous figures. The revenue is insufficient to cover ordinary and regular expenditures of the state. The means required to amend this state of things, will be found in the taxes and imports handed over to the German exchequer. Meanwhile the current expenditures will have to be partly defrayed by loans. A Times Berlin dispatch says the deficit is stated to exceed 17,000,000 marks, and but for the last remnant of French indemnity being distributed in 1876, it would have occurred a year ago. It is mainly occasioned by a steady increase of military expenditures, accompanied by a decrease of indirect taxes and proceeds from government railways, mines and forests. The exact figures of the deficit are still unknown, but the total result strongly contrasts with the gratifying aspect of the Prussian budget for so many years past.

The Prussian budget shows a surplus last year of 5,400,000 marks, which, however, have been absorbed in Prussia's contribution to the imperial expenditure. It is estimated that the deficit will be 73,750,000 marks.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Train of Accidents—A Wife's Revenge—The Stewart Bone Quarrel.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—A special dispatch says Mrs. Catharine Stull, who was suspected of the murder of the widow Best, at Port Washington last week, was yesterday arrested and placed in jail. She has confessed the crime. It seems that her husband had been untrue to her for many years, and had been, it is alleged, criminally intimated with Mrs. Best. The prisoner stated that she sent a decoy letter on the night of the murder, and then met her victim at a haystack on a hill, where, with a club, she beat her to death. Mrs. Stull is the mother of seven children, one of whom is but three months old, she has in jail with her.

BALTIMORE, November 20.—The warrant for the execution of Alex. B. Sayres, convicted of the murder of his wife by shooting her during service in the Church of the Ascension, was read to the prisoner this morning.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The Evening Express states it has received information from reliable sources that the remains of Mr. Stewart are now in possession of the estate, and their whereabouts have been known to the police since Monday evening last. It is known to the authorities that the desecration of the vault was planned and executed by five persons, assisted by at least three others, who were not aware of the crime they were committing. Four of the five principals are in custody, but the leader remains uncaptured.

Late this afternoon the chief of police stated that he had no knowledge of the recovery of the body of Stewart, nor any clue. Inspector Murray was not to be found, but other officials united with the superintendent in reiterating their opinion that the stories appearing in certain evening papers are purely sensational. The superintendent also says that Duffy, Breslin and Edwards, who were arrested by headquarter detectives, are not suspected of any connection with the Stewart robbery.

ST. PAUL, MINN., November 20.—Yesterday morning Otto Montgomery, living at the St. Paul house, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself, inflicting a severe wound in his head. His son, about 20 years old, attended him last night, and while standing at his father's bedside, fainted from exhaustion and dropped a kerosene lamp, which exploded, setting fire to the bed. The father was burned to a crisp. The son revived and rushed into the street, where his burning clothes were extinguished after severe injuries had been inflicted.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., November 20.—W. M. Bromham, accused of attempting to drown his brother in the sound, and thereby increase his inheritance, has been held in bonds of $2,000.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 20.—Yesterday and to-day may be said to have been red-letter days in the history of Montgomery. Yesterday Wm. Carrigan was stabbed and dangerously wounded by Walter Hewlet. Last night several fights occurred, and there was a fire alarm early in the morning. Thos. Brown was shot dangerously by a Mr. Sheldon, in the Central hotel billiard rooms. Brown had struck Sheldon a serious blow with a bridle bit. The last two and Carrigan are said to be fatally injured.

BROOKLYN, November 20.—Judge Gilbert denies the motion to quash the indictments against the charity commissioners. The trial begins on Monday.

ALLENTOWN, PA., November 20.—Two men were killed and several others injured by a fire-damp explosion.

A FITTING REBUKE.

Mr. Hayes Interfering with the Process of Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 20.—The grand jury of the United States court came into open court yesterday morning and by their foreman, General Hascall, reported that the district attorney had received instructions from the president of the United States against prosecuting a certain party for alleged embezzlement in the First National bank of Indianapolis, (meaning Carr W. Miller), and that they had been requested to investigate the matter, and desired to know from the court whether it was their duty to proceed with the case, the instructions of the president to the district attorney to the contrary notwithstanding. Whereupon, Judge Gresham charged them, in substance, as follows: "When you were empaneled, at the beginning of the term, you swore that you would diligently inquire, and a true presentment make of such matters as should be given in your charge, or might otherwise come to your knowledge, touching violations of the criminal statutes of the United States; that you would present no one through envy, hatred or malice, and that you would leave no one unpresented through fear, favor, affection, reward or the hope thereof. You could not, if you would, escape the obligation of your oath by heeding the instructions of the president in this particular case. The president may, if he feels so inclined, interfere even in advance of indictment by exercising the pardoning power. In no other way has he the slightest authority to control your action. He has it in his power to pardon the alleged offender, and unless he is willing to take this responsibility, he has no more right to control your action than the czar of Russia. If you believe the president's instructions to the district attorney were intended to prevent you from making the fullest examination into the matter now before you, and from returning an indictment against the accused, if the evidence should warrant it, you should feel inspired with additional determination to do your duty. The moment the executive is allowed to control the action of the courts in the administration of criminal justice, their independence is gone. It is due the president to say that the court does not believe he has any desire to encroach upon the judiciary, or that he contemplated any unwarranted interference by his instructions to the district attorney. The district attorney says in open court that he is ready and willing to aid you in any examination of this case which you may desire. Besides this, the court believes its assistant are faithful officers and will render all necessary aid in this as in other cases."

THE SUGAR CASES.

A Divided Verdict Brought In.

BALTIMORE, November 20.—In the case of the United States against 712 bags of sugar, part of the cargo of the brig Mississippi, seized for forfeiture, in the trial of which was involved the question whether the demerara sugars imported into the United States were artificially manufactured of a dark color to evade the payment of duties. The jury, after being out since 2 o'clock yesterday, this evening agreed upon a verdict. The following instructions were given them by Judge Giles before they retired: "There are two issues the jury are required to pass upon in this case: first, were these sugars artificially colored a dark brown color by some foreign matter applied to them after their crystallization and for the purpose of being introduced into the United States at a lower rate than they otherwise would be required to pay? Second: Did the claimants know this fact and did they introduce them into this port with fraudulent intent of incurring them at a lower rate of duty than they should otherwise have paid? The jury rendered their verdict: "We find upon the first issue for the United States and upon the second issue for the defendant." The trial of this case occupied over six weeks and the costs will exceed $10,000.

A POSTAL SENSATION.

A Postal Agent Scared out of His Wits.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Postmaster-General Key to-day ordered the Spring Garden, Ala., post-office to be discontinued, and the mails for that place will be sent to the neighboring post-office at Ladiga, on account of riotous demonstrations and threats made by a portion of the inhabitants against a special agent of the post-office department who had discovered gross frauds in the stamp sales of the village postmaster, and procured the latter's arrest upon a warrant from the United States commission at Jacksonville. The agent further reports that in consequence of this action, which was preceded by some of the riotous demonstrations referred to, he was himself speedily arrested on charge of libel and bound over for trial next April. After a night's detention by the sheriff, he procured bail from Jacksonville, and is now at liberty, but informs the department that the friends of the postmaster declare that they will fix the jury when the case comes to trial, and are already exulting over the prospect of seeing him set to work on the county roads.

Cuban Matters.

HAVANA, November 20.—General Martinez Campos has returned from the interior of the island. His visit was highly satisfactory to the people.

The commissioners of the Spanish bank of Havana, who were sent to Europe to negotiate the loan of twenty-five millions, have returned, having fulfilled their mission. Fifteen millions were subscribed in Paris. Possibly, the bank itself will negotiate the balance, or it will be negotiated in Paris.

The Duke on Shore.

HALIFAX, November 20.—The Duke of Edinburgh landed at the dockyard this morning under a royal salute, and was furnished a guard of honor from the 101st regiment. The duke, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Inglefield, drove to the military office, where he held a reception for the officers of the garrison. He then called on the governor, and afterwards drove to the Admiralty house.

The National Grange.

RICHMOND, November 20.—At the twelfth annual session of the National grange patrons of husbandry held here to-day twenty-five states were represented. The reports of the officers show that the order is in a flourishing condition throughout the country. A public reception was held to-night in the hall of the house of delegates.

The Franco-American Treaty.

PARIS, November 20.—A great meeting in favor of the Franco-American treaty of commerce is to be held in Trocadero palace on the first of December. Oscar De Lafayette, senator, will preside, and Reuben E. Fenton, Monsieur De La Boulaye and Comte Foucher de Cairel, senators, and Leon Chatteau will speak.

TO ARMS! THEY COME!

GEORGIA'S GLITTERING LEGIONS.

The Report of the Committee on Reorganization—An Adjutant-General Suggested—A Military Fund Needed—A New Flag for Georgia—A Chosen Uniform.

It will be remembered that a committee of citizen soldiers was appointed by the last legislature for the purpose of preparing some systematic plan for the reorganization of the volunteer soldiery of the state. This committee consisted of General P. M. B. Young, Lieutenant-colonel Wilberforce Daniel, of August; Colonel Clifford W. Anderson, of Savannah; Lieutenant-colonel Ross, of Macon; Lieutenant-colonel John F. Wheaton, of Savannah; Major C. W. Henderson, of Atlanta, and Major Wm. Shepherd, of Columbus. The members of the committee, excepting General Young, who is in Europe, met at Atlanta about ten days ago and were in session for two or three days. They prepared a lengthy and exhaustive report, which they have submitted to the legislature. It map be remarked that the members of the commission bore their own expenses while on this business. The report was unanimously adopted. The report opens by stating that the act to which the committee was referred was so inadequate and wrong that it was found impossible to amend it into shape, and it was consequently thought best to prepare a substitute altogether. It then goes on to state that since Georgia has abolished all the militia laws, and claims the right to control her volunteer soldiery, it is to be expected that she should do something towards sustaining it. She had done nothing, however. She had not provided her soldiers with arms. She had not given them a uniform that they might wear as her "livery" and be proud of. She had not even provided a flag that might represent her sovereignty and their allegiance. She had given them no recognition, and had considered her soldiery a plaything to be indulged in only so long as it did not cost anything.

Recent events had shown, however, in northern cities, and even in our own cities and counties, that the volunteer troops had been of incalculable assistance in the preservation of order, in the sustenance of the civil authorities and in putting down riots and disorder. The committee therefore expressed the hope that the state would at last see the necessity of giving some sort of aid to the volunteer soldiery. The committee proposed that "a military fund" should be raised and held separate from all other funds, to be used only for the purpose of organizing, equipping and keeping in shape the military of the state. It proposed to raise this fund by putting a nominal tax, of say 25 cents per annum, on every male citizen of Georgia between the ages of 21 and 45, and that this payment would relieve him of all liability to be called on for militia duty. The committee expressed the belief, as they have provided an exceedingly economical system, that each year the demands of the military would fall far short of exhausting this fund, and suggest that the surplus be passed to the educational fund.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL—WHO?

In the bill providing for the organization of the volunteers, the committee provide for one salaried officer. This officer is to be called the adjutant-general, and is to be appointed by the governor. He is to be inspector-general, quartermaster-general, etc., and is to get $800 per annum. His duties are implied by his title. His rank is to be a full one. The governor, in whom the power shall have the right to appoint a certain number of aids-de-camp, who shall be attached to the governor's personal staff, and have the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Each company of volunteers shall consist of not less than 28 or more than 80 men. There shall be a captain, first lieutenant, and two second lieutenants, with the regular non-commissioned officers. It will be obligatory upon the companies to form into battalions of not less than three or more than six companies each. Where there are enough companies in one city they may be put into a battalion. Where there are not enough they shall be joined with companies in the neighboring counties. If a company does not attach itself to a battalion inside of twelve months the governor shall designate a battalion to which it shall be joined. There shall be no more regiments formed, but this rule shall not interfere with any existing organizations. The battalion shall be commanded by an officer whose rank shall be lieutenant-colonel. These commanders shall rank each other according to the date of their present commissions. There shall be no brigades formed or larger bodies than battalions. The governor shall be the commander-in-chief of the troops of Georgia, and the whole force shall be under his orders.

HOW OFFICERS SHALL BE ELECTED.

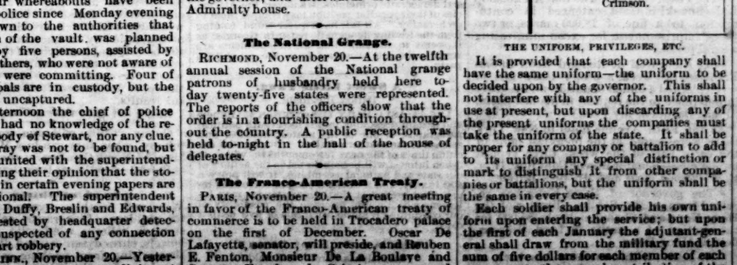
The staff officers of the battalions shall be appointed by the governor upon the recommendation of the lieutenant-colonel. The company officers shall be elected. The commissioned officers shall hold their commissions until death, dismissal or resignation. It is especially provided that no company shall provide for periodical elections. In the case of a vacancy, a new election may be had without the call of the governor. Ten days' notice must be given of all elections, and the polls must be kept open not less than two hours or more than one day.

THE QUESTION OF COLORED TROOPS.

It is especially provided that there shall be no mixing of white and colored troops. It is prescribed that all the members of one company shall be of one race and color. It is prescribed that all the companies of a battalion shall be of the same race and color, and that in numbering the battalions, there shall be a white series and a colored series. In every particular, the colored troops have all the rights and privileges of the white troops. It is only provided that the two races shall not be drilled or enlisted together. This is the wisest provision that could be made, and one that will be most agreeable to both classes of troops.

THE FLAG OF GEORGIA.

The committee earnestly recommends the adoption of a flag for the state. It suggests that citizens of Georgia now own and have afloat upon the ocean some of the finest ships that can be found in any water. These are ships that any country might be proud of, and yet there is no flag that they can fly at their mast to show that they belong to Georgia. This flag, when adopted, shall be Georgia's sovereign colors, and shall fly above every battalion that is organized in her service—the battalions, of course, having the right to use such additional flags as they may desire. The committee suggests that this flag shall be at once simple and striking, and suggests the following as the diagram of the flag:



THE UNIFORM, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

It is provided that each company shall have the same uniform—the uniform to be decided upon by the governor. This shall not interfere with any of the uniforms in use at present, but upon discarding any of the present uniforms the companies must take the uniform of the state. It shall be proper for any company or battalion to add to its uniform any special distinction or mark to distinguish it from other companies or battalions, but the uniform shall be the same in every case.

Each soldier shall provide his own uniform upon entering the service; but upon the first of each January the adjutant-general shall draw from the military fund the sum of five dollars for each member of each company, as the annual contribution of the state towards the keeping up of the military. Each captain shall make his requisition under oath for only so many men as actually belong to his company, and have attended drill at least four times during the year in full uniform. As privileges, the volunteers shall have free passage over all ferries, bridges, turnpikes, toll-gates, etc., while going to and from drill, and shall not be subject to arrest on such occasions, except for disorder or treason. His uniform and equipments shall not be subject to levy and sale except by order of his company. The officers of a company or battalion shall have the right to arrest any person or persons impeding the peaceable parade of his troops. After four years' service, each soldier shall be exempted from all militia duty, or the payment of fees. The bill has gone before the house, and will be speedily reviewed and passed upon. We have given the main points of the reports, that the public might be put on notice as to what is proposed for our military.

FEDERAL FACTS.

Howard's Report—The Seward Investigation.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The annual report of General O. O. Howard, commanding the department of the Columbia, has been received at the war department. He gives a circumstantial account of the campaign against the hostile Indians last summer, all of whom surrendered except a small number who escaped beyond the limits of the department.

The sub-committee of the house committee on expenditures in the state department, which were to have resumed the taking of testimony to-day concerning the investigation of the Shanghai consulate and the charges against Minister Seward of China, have postponed meeting till Tuesday next, Chairman Springer being the only member present. The house committee on appropriations, which were to have met this morning, are still without a quorum.

The secretary of the treasury is unable to respond favorably to the appeals for the re-admission to this country free of duty pictures sent hence to the Paris exhibition. These pictures had paid customs duties when first imported and their owners find they cannot have them returned without again paying duties.

A nolle pros. has been entered in the case of George C. Ellison, late chief engraver of the house of representatives, who was indicted for the murder of David Smalls two years ago.

Mr. Joshida Kiyonari, the Japanese minister, left Washington for Japan to-day on leave of absence, after a continuous service here of four years.

THE COMPTROLLER'S FIGURES.

The annual report of the comptroller of currency contains a table, in compliance with the act of July 19, 1873, showing the total average of capital and deposits of all state and savings banks and private bankers in the country for the six months ending May 21st, 1878. It shows the number of state banks to be 853, with an average capital of $134,347,267; deposits, $329,482,025. Number of savings banks with capital 23, having an aggregate capital of $23,327,342; deposits, $26,179,968. The number of savings banks without capital 668, with deposits amounting to $803,290,345; number of private bankers 2,856, capital, $77,798,298; deposits $183,832,965. The whole number of state banks, savings banks and private bankers is 4,904, with an aggregate capital of $285,380,000; deposits, $1,242,790,000. The total number of national banks in existence on June the 29th, 1878, was 2,056, with a capital of $470,390,000; deposits, $677,160,000, making the total number of banks and private bankers in the country 6,456, with an aggregate capital of $675,776,000, and aggregate deposits, $1,919,950,000. During the past year 58 national banks have been organized, with an authorized capital of $2,755,000, to which $1,598,800 in circulating notes have been issued. Fifteen banks have failed within this period, having an aggregate capital of $2,712,500, and forty-one banks with a total capital of $5,200,000 voluntarily discontinued business. The comptroller argues that the national bank system is not a monopoly, its privileges being free to all, but that it uprooted many real banking monopolies authorized by the several states. He asserts that the capital stock of the national banks is not largely in the hands of capitalists. Among their shareholders may be found persons in every station of life. The comptroller argues that the substitution of treasury notes for national bank currency is impracticable, and the repeal of the national bank act will result, not in an additional issue of treasury notes, but in the restoration of state systems similar to those which were previously in operation.

THE TENSAS RIOTS.

Governor Nicholls to Look into the Matter Personally.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—Inquiry at the state-house elicits the fact that Governor Nicholls has not received any reports confirming the rumors of violence in Tensas, Concordia, Morehouse and Caddo parishes. A strict quarantine has prevailed between these parishes and New Orleans till within a few days past. Colonel Zacharie's report referred to the disorders which occurred in Tensas and Concordia parishes some weeks prior to the election, and which followed the killing of Peck, a white man. In order to ascertain the facts in the case without further delay, Governor Nicholls will, on Saturday, proceed to each of the parishes named personally to investigate the matter and consult with the local authorities and law-abiding citizens with a view of vindicating the people whose accusations are false, and of ensuring the faithful and impartial execution of justice if the law has been violated. It is asserted that Governor Nicholls's course is not influenced by the threats of federal interference, but is prompted by a sincere desire to secure equal justice and equal rights to all classes of citizens.

Seasonable Advice.

The establishment of W. H. Stockton & Co., on Whitehall street, near the railroad, is the emporium of a very large clothing trade. The stock now on hand is one of the fullest and best selected ever seen in Atlanta. All the latest styles of goods and the very closest cut may be seen at the fashionable clothing store.

Mr. W. H. Stockton gives the business his personal supervision, and purchases his stock with a view to the wants of the city trade. Besides a superb stock of clothing the firm offers the best gents' furnishing goods of all kinds. In the matter of prices comparison is invited. Before purchasing your winter outfit call and see what you can do with W. H. Stockton & Co.

General Gordon's Speech.

Last night General Gordon, who had been almost unanimously elected to the senate of the United States for six years, addressed the people of the district and state at the capitol.

The burden of General Gordon's speech was in favor of the organized democracy, and he made for it an able and eloquent argument.

The speech entire will appear in to-morrow's issue of THE CONSTITUTION, and we desire to know from every friend of the great Georgian what number of papers containing this speech will be wanted to-morrow.

The Crown of Hanover.

LONDON, November 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette's Berlin dispatch says the proposal to cancel the agreement with the crown of Hanover and to absorb the Guelph fund has been overruled by Bismarck, who has asked for a delay in order to give the duke of Cumberland time to reconsider his determination.

Galt's Mission to England.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MONTREAL, November 21.—The reported mission of Sir A. T. Galt and Finance Minister Tilley to England is partly to have Canada included with England in commercial treaties with other countries.

A Heavy Wrestle.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BOSTON, November 21.—A wrestling match to-night for $1,000 a side and the championship of the world, between James Owens, of Vermont, and Charles Connor, of New York, resulted in the victory for Owens by two falls.

A Sick Aid.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 20.—General Count Alexander Adlerbury, aide-de-camp of the emperor and minister of the imperial house, is lying seriously ill at Livadia, where the emperor is now sojourning.

DISHONORED DRAFTS.

THE CITY BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS.

A History of its Troubles—How Mr. Scruggs Was Victimized—The Assets and Liabilities—Crooked Proceedings—Goodnow Gets Much of the Blame.

Early yesterday morning considerable excitement was created upon the streets over the report that the City Bank of Atlanta, situated on Alabama street,

HAD CLOSED ITS DOORS

and refused further payments. A number of our citizens were interested in the transactions of this bank, and their first intimation that something was wrong was the refusal to recognize their claims, either to payments of their checks or to the withdrawal of their deposits. This rumor, like all others, flew rapidly over the city, and before 12 o'clock noon the commercial world knew that the City Bank of Atlanta was a failure.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION, upon the first notice of the matter, was detailed to investigate the condition of the bank and of the matters in dispute.

The reporter of THE CONSTITUTION called at the bank and found the windows closed and business suspended and the officers in consultation. The reporter took Colonel E. L. Jones, the president of the bank, aside and inquired of him the facts. Colonel Jones said we were

A SMALL INSTITUTION

and without heavy depositors. On the first of November we held about $10,000; since then we have been gradually falling off, until now we are down

THE CONSTITUTION.
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.
CONSTITUTION BUILDING,
34 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

The Daily Edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

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Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news, briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country.

All letters or dispatches must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 21, 1878.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean quotes largely and vociferously from the anti-democratic remarks elicited from the independent organs in the seventh district during the recent campaign. This is much better than to ingloriously wave the bloody-shirt.

In justice to Judge Herschel V. Johnson, it should be stated that the mention of his name as a candidate for United States senator was without his knowledge. He was not a candidate, and his friends appear to be indignant that his name should have been unwarrantedly used in the vote for senator.

HON. DICKERSON H. WALKER, of Monroe, Ga., has left the city, having declined to be a candidate for the judgeship of the Western circuit. His planting interests in Texas require his immediate departure for that state, and in view of the uncertainty of the time of holding election for judges, and the fact that there are several other worthy gentlemen proposed for the position in this circuit, he will not enter the contest.

A OAKEY HALL, known as the Romantic Refugee, has become the city editor of the New York World. Let us hope that the World will adjust itself to all sorts of revolutions. It is a good paper—a trifle too classical, perhaps, for a newspaper, but it is to be noted in this connection that the average galoot is never better pleased than when he is badly puzzled—and this is probably one reason why the World is getting new subscribers every day from all parts of the country.

ONE of these days we shall be compelled to grow exceedingly angry with Colonel C. Augustus Dana, of the New York Sun. He is quite contrary. After biographically polishing Grant's boots, he turns about and abuses him in a manner that must excite the envy of those whose spleens have been gall-hardened. Then he turns upon Mr. Tilden, and, not content with that, alludes to the Charleston News and Courier as "a venal newspaper." This is altogether beyond the limits of endurance. Mr. Dana should control his spite until after 1880. If the south is to remain solid, it will be well for the poetical rival of the Hon. G. Washington Childs, A. M., to remain virtuously quiet and reserve his attacks as well as his praise for future use. Colonel C. Augustus Dana will, of course, not understand from this that he has excited our indignation. Far from it.

Poisons in Sugars.

It is no exaggeration to say that the country is astonished and alarmed by the facts brought out in the pending investigation of special treasury agents into alleged sugar frauds. Their investigations are specially directed towards the discovery of frauds upon the revenue. They seek to show that imported raw sugar is given a dark color in order to lessen the duty, and that it is then in the course of refining stuffed with foreign matters so as to obtain drawback in the case of exportation in excess of the actual sugar product. A statement recently published shows that the government lost in this way, during 1876 and 1877, nearly thirteen millions of dollars. Such facts certainly justify a searching investigation.

But the loss to the coffers of the government is comparatively unimportant by the side of the losses to the health and pockets of the public. The adulterations complained of have been found in all grades of sugars, and in no instance has a sugar or syrup been found wholly free from adulteration. It is not stated that the products of all the refining houses have been examined; but as there are only eight or ten in the country—one-half of which are controlled by the Havemeyer family—it is safe to assume that all the refined sugars and syrups now on the market are more or less adulterated. In 1873 there were twenty-four large sugar refineries in the eastern states. One by one was driven out of business or into bankruptcy by, it is claimed—we do not doubt the statement—the secret process for refining sugars that has recently come into use. We do not hesitate, therefore, to assume that those that have kept their heads above the water practice the new process. We would be glad to know that some of them do not; but when such refiners as the Stuarts, wealthy and well established, are driven out of the business, it is plain that something inconsistent with honesty and fair dealing is the matter.

The chief article used in adulteration is glucose, which is a cheap product of corn starch and sulphuric acid. It is generally called grape sugar. It looks like tallow, is mildly sweet, with a flavor not unlike maple sugar. It can be sold at a profit at four cents a pound. Mixed with higher grade sugars it helps very materially to bring down the price, and at the same time to afford the refiners a very respectable profit. One concern alone makes five tons a day of it, proving that there must be a large demand for it for some purpose. The refiners, by means of this adulteration, are able to pack 350 pounds of sugar in a barrel. Formerly 240 to 250 pounds was the maximum weight. The addition of a hundred pounds to a barrel saves materially in the cost of packages. The use of this stuff has increased enormously. It overcomes granulation, creating the "ropy" and "creeping" sugars that the public have of late become familiar with. It is used even in loaf sugars, and exists of course in syrups. "I have entirely given up," said a retired New York sugar-refiner recently, "the use of syrups in my household. I "dissolve maple sugar as a substitute. "Not long ago I ordered from my grocer "a jug of nice syrup, and at the house "it chanced to be left near the heater. "The heat caused fermentation of the "glucose in it, and it ran all over the car-"pet. I found upon inquiry that it had "been made by a prominent refiner in "this city."

But by far the most dangerous poison used in refining is muriatic acid and tin. It is used to give the sugar a whiter color than it would otherwise bear. The tin is purchased both for the pig and liquid form, a Brooklyn chemical manufactory supplying the latter to refiners in large quantities. The pig-tin is dissolved in hydro-chloric acid, and is reduced with water to a proper consistency. It is then thrown into the centrifugal machine, which makes 1,500 revolutions a minute, whitening a sugar that by a natural process would be yellow. This new method raises the drawback to be paid by the government from 2.08 to 2.48 cents a pound. It is estimated that a profit of half a cent a pound makes $1.25 a barrel; and a refinery that produces from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels of sugar a day for 300 working days will make a profit of $1,125,000 a year on adulterations alone. The evil is not confined to the government loss on drawbacks; the most vital consideration is the poisonous compounds taken into the human system. The theory of the refiners is that the chemicals which fail to neutralize enter into the sugar in such minute quantities that they cannot do any harm. The analyses, however, show an entirely different result, and chemists and physicians declare that this poisonous compound will destroy the coating of the stomach, as it is known to be powerful enough to eat the copper of the vacuum pans.

The adulteration of one of the necessaries of life is a matter that should not be left to congress alone. It is thought that a uniform duty of two cents a pound would operate to keep out of the country the lower grades of sugar; but that would not prevent the adulteration we have described. Governor Gear, of Iowa, who by-the-way is a wholesale grocer, proposes to embody the subject in his annual message. We hope steps will be taken in Georgia to obtain copies of the official analysis of refined products brought before the treasury commission, with a view to such action by the legislature as the facts warrant. The people of Georgia will be compelled to fall back upon sorghum syrup and domestic sugars, unless means are found to give them refined sugars free from muriate of tin and the fermentative glucose. They do not crave any new extract of corn, we feel free to state.

The Army and Its Foes.

The generals have beaten their chief at the head of the war department in getting before the public. Their reports may be briefly epitomized thus: "Troops, troops, give us more troops; give us, says General Sheridan, at least sixty or seventy thousand men; we cannot take care of the Indians and Greasers with a less number." General Ord, in his annual report, inferentially asks for more troops as he explains the situation on the Rio Grande. He shows that the Comanches of Mexico are natural robbers, thieves and murderers, occupying as they do an immense extent of unexplored and rugged country contiguous to the United States. The people of Mexico can not keep these Indians in subjection, and General Ord says he cannot severely and effectually punish them unless he has more troops. He proposes, however, to co-operate with General Trevino in his efforts to conquer these raiding Indians, who are a constant menace to the friendly relations existing between the two countries. The rash General Sheridan, under whom General Ord serves, goes still further by recommending that if the present commendable efforts of the Mexican government to prevent border-raiding shall fail, congress pass an act declaring that "from and after a fixed time, if depredations in Texas are not discontinued, a force of troops be sent across at certain points and kept there until depredations entirely cease." This means, if carried out, war with our neighboring republic, and of course more troops.

The greater part of General Sheridan's report relates to the Indian problem, his district including nearly all of the fighting Indians of the country. He begins an elaborate argument in favor of an increase of the army by showing what his force has to guard. He does not state how much of his division is a desert that does not need guarding. He overlooks the fact that of the present army of 25,000 men, less than 15,000 are in active service. He offers no guarantee that an increased force would be kept on the plains and away from the ballot-boxes. He forgets that the country is profoundly peaceful, the Indians included. He simply howls for more troops. The truth is, he does not want more troops so much as he wants to guard against a reduction of the present force and a curtailment of his own power and pay. The other feature of his report shows how Indian wars are originated. It amounts to the statement that two wars are inevitable with all the Indians—the first when we begin to crowd upon them in their wild state, and the next one after we begin to crowd them again on the reservations to which we have moved them. The wretched treatment of the Indians by the Indian bureau is freely explained and severely commented on.

General Sherman emphasizes Sheridan's statements relative to the treatment of the Indians at the different agencies. He says it was hunger that drove the Bannocks and Cheyennes to war this summer, and that similar escapades will occur each year unless the Indians be kept quiet with more food. He practically impeaches the department of the interior. The Indian problem, he says, is not a single problem, but many, as many almost as there are tribes. Measures which would be wise in one instance would be folly in another, and whatever department of the government is charged with it must be armed not only with force, but large discretion and authority to furnish food in emergencies. He winds up, of course, with an intimation that the army should be increased to 60,000 or 70,000 men.

Congress can be trusted to properly attend to these appeals of men who desire to retain unimpaired the privileges and perquisites of their class. As for the storm that is brewing between the war and interior departments, between the army and the Indian agents, we are somewhat in the position of the woman who watched a fight between her husband and a bear. Each side is able to take care of itself. Secretary Schurz has already demanded specifications and proofs, and Piegan Phil will have to justify or retract. Silence on his part, after making grave charges, would amount to self-condemnation. We confess, however, that we are with the generals on this point. We lack faith in Indian agents. We can not conscientiously state that we believe there ever was an honest Indian agent. The officers of the army, on the other hand, cannot afford to be dishonest. They are compelled to be on the ground anyway, and can therefore economically do the work of the Indian agents. As they have the fighting and hard marching to do, it is safe to assume that, unlike the agents, they would do all they could to maintain peace. The manner of accounting in the army is rigid; the penalty of misconduct severe. So while Secretary Schurz may succeed in defending in certain particulars his department, it is clear that the good of the public service requires a transfer of the Indian business to the war department. The bureau officers will fight hard against this proposition, but a bureau with an unsavory reputation should not control the action of congress in a matter that is too clear for serious argument. The Indian bureau is altogether beyond vindication. Its imperfections are deep, numerous and ineradicable.

The Jury Appeal System.

Several bills have been introduced in the general assembly, the object of which is to allow appeals from one jury to another in the superior courts. Some of them propose "to carry into effect the requirements of the constitution on the "subject." It is plain that the new organic law does not require any such law to be passed. It simply empowers the general assembly to do so if the members think proper, and invests it with the power of doing so; but the constitution does not make it the duty of the legislature to pass any such law, and it is to be hoped that none such will be passed. If experience is worth anything, it will be a great step backwards in our judiciary system. The appeal system was in vogue before the war, when every citizen was a juror. The "intelligent citizens" were placed in the grand jury box, and all others were placed in the petit jury box. An appeal was then allowed on the ground that it was an appeal from ignorance to intelligence. But, as matters stand, our present constitution requires upright and intelligent men to be selected as traverse jurors, and none but intelligent men can be constitutionally put in the traverse jury box. True, grand jurors are to be the most experienced, upright and intelligent citizens, but the main distinction will be experience, to be determined, we presume, by the test of age as well as by the test of ability.

It seems to us that an appeal from one jury to another in the same court is child's play at best. If the jury go wrong in the first instance, there is the judge, ready to grant a new trial on legal principles; but the appeal system grants a new trial without cause shown and merely at the will of the defeated party—contrary to the will of the other party and without consulting with the court. The first trial, therefore, in the very nature of things, resolves itself into a sort of experimental farce trial to be played at the court-house at the public expense, and when a solemn verdict is finally reached, it is worth nothing to the winning party, for the reason that the loser, at his own option, can set it aside or by swearing that he is unable to do so; and, at some subsequent time, after great delay, the case must be tried over again, and then, and not until then, is there a verdict rendered which can stand unless the court grants a new trial. We apprehend it will be found, upon examination, that such a system never prevailed in the judiciary regulations of any state except Georgia. We have not had the opportunity to verify this view, but it seems altogether out of the question that any state should so hamper and obstruct the rights of her citizens.

The object of courts is to do justice, and to do it as speedily as may be consistent with the attainment of the end sought after. Unnecessary delay is itself a denial of justice. The appeal system insures expense to parties, expense to the country, and indefinite delay of justice; expense to the parties because they and their witnesses must attend until two trials can be had instead of one; expense to the country for the reason that every day consumed in one of these farce trials before a petit jury costs the country one hundred dollars, or whatever the expense of running the court for one day may be. Nor is this all. All other parties litigant and their witnesses must stand (in most cases to their great delay and damage) while the mock trial is in progress. If good is to result from this appeal system, it can only be because both parties to a case will fight the farce trial with all their might—introducing all their testimony and producing all their arguments, and thus giving each other the benefit of the strength of their several sides. Should this be done, it would about double the time required for the trial of civil cases in our courts—double the county expenses of holding courts—and almost double the costs to the litigants; a dearly bought good to be set aside at the volition of the losing party.

But it may be perhaps truly answered to the argument of expense that it will not acquire as long a trial before the first jury as before the second. The parties will only introduce a part of the testimony and will only make a few of their points on the first trial. In other words, they will not only not show their full hand to their adversary, but will, in many cases, confess judgment and appeal without coming to trial at all—wherefore, no great time will be consumed and no great expense incurred to the county. If this be the true view of what was the practice when the appeal system formerly prevailed in Georgia, and of what will be the practice should the practice prevail again, it is not plain that the course of the argument suggests the result upon which we have insisted, to-wit, that the first trial is to be a farce—simply a deceptive trial, in which each litigant is to withhold the strength of his case in order to deceive and mislead his adversary. But it will take some time to do even the deceptive work. Are the people willing to pay for it? Is it worth paying for?

The people are now complaining of high taxes. They want justice, or the processes by which justice is reached, cheapened by reducing the number of judges and enlarging the circuits. Is the present a proper time to extend the terms of the courts by giving each litigant the right to try his case twice? Suppose the appeal system increases and lengthens the terms of the courts to the extent of only twenty-five per cent.—would not that increase be the exact ratio that exists between sixteen circuits and twenty circuits? But, nevertheless, the costs to the country would be greater by lengthening the time of holding the courts twenty-five per cent. than it would be by adding twenty-five per cent. to the number of judges. The increased salaries would be found to be a small thing compared to the costs to counties and people by the presumable increased length of terms.

The increase of business in the superior courts by means of the appeal trials would, under our present system, be more oppressive than before the war. Before the war we had inferior courts in each county with jurisdiction in civil cases. Thus the first trial was had, and the case went by appeal to the superior courts. But now the superior courts, in a vast majority of instances, are compelled to do all the work of both courts. In the meantime, however, it should be remembered that justice loses one-half of its potency if it be not speedily administered, and one of the greatest evils of the proposed appeal system would be an unjust and aggravating addition to the law's delay. A litigant ought to be left with some hope that when he begins a suit he will live to see its end.

But it is suggested that the appeal system will be a relief to the supreme court. This, it is to be presumed, means that parties will be satisfied with the verdict of two juries. This, it seems to us, is a great mistake. Men will carry their cases to the supreme court as long as they have a hope of success. How can the petit jury trial, or a confession by one side or the other, satisfy the parties and prevent them from going to the supreme court? Cases are carried to the supreme court on errors of law committed by the court below, and not on errors of fact committed by the jury. The supreme court never reviews the verdict of a jury to set it aside, otherwise than by correcting the errors of the judge of the court in granting or refusing to grant a new trial. But, admit that fewer cases would be carried up for review and reversal—ought the people to be oppressed by clogging business in one court to relieve another? Can no other method be devised to relieve the supreme court?

WE learn with pleasure that the people of Georgia are delighted with the fact that the great empire state of the south can afford to support a secret investigating committee. The people have no interest in the matter whatever, but we have concluded to give all the facts in the case as rapidly as they accumulate. Of course this is embarrassing to the committee, but the people who remunerate the violinists must have their fun.

BLOUNT and Cook beat "scattering" in their districts almost as far as Felton beat Holtzclaw in his district.

NEWSPAPER editors are the worst old flirts in the republic. Not a week ago they were puffing up the Ahkoond of Swat, and now they are talking about the Ameer of Afghanistan. This sort of thing calls loudly for reform.

THEY think around town that the late manager of the rolling mill was good a while back, but he ain't Goodnow.

MR. WHITELAW REID seems to be annoyed because a South Carolina democrat scratched Wade Hampton's name off his ticket. If the man had known what a powerful effect his unintentional political violence would have had upon the alleged cipherer, he would probably have paused in his wild career long enough to take a drink.

ARE the postal cards in the seventh district utterly exhausted? We have received one in four hours.

THE woman with the wart on her nose will probably assist A. Oakey Hall in the management of the city department of the New York World. We wish these people well.

WE learn with regret that Mr. Evarts is about to go to war with England. In that event it is probable that we shall lose one of our most valuable citizens.

THE war on the confederate side was not conducted to suit many of the leading confederates. General Beauregard has been interviewed by Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, and he freely admits that if his ideas had been carried out, the struggle might have been continued several weeks longer. This sort of thing is getting to be very fatiguing.

THERE is some talk that Henry Watterson, of the Courier-Journal, will shortly lecture in Atlanta. If he will bring the sherry along we will take pleasure in extending the champagne.

THE idea that Ben Butler has been seriously defeated does not extend to Ben himself. He believes that he is really victorious.

A STALWART organ shrieks out, "Who broke the original compact?" There is nothing to prevent the unravelling of this puzzle, but we are painfully reminded that no North American citizen has ever yet come forward and voluntarily given the particulars of a villainous attack upon one W. Patterson. This question is by no means effete.

IN GENERAL.

—Horses sell at Peducah, Ky., for $15.

—Nevada is shipping largely of beef cattle this fall.

—Grass is actually growing in the fashionable streets of Edinburgh.

—Fort Worth claims the distinction of being the dirtiest town in Texas.

—The great Catholic fair at the cathedral, in New York, will take in $100,000.

—The competition between Long Branch and Coney island will be sharp next year.

—The sum of $80,000,000 is said to be represented in the wine interests of California.

—Twenty-five thousand deer have been killed in the Adirondacks during the last two months.

—The city of Rio Janeiro is about to erect a crematory furnace in one of the public cemeteries.

—The average yield of sugar in Pointe Coupee parish, Louisiana, is from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds to the acre.

—Three desperadoes went into an Austin, Texas, faro-bank, tied the three "bankers," and carried off $400.

—A genius of Owensboro, Ky., has invented a road scraper which will do the work of a dozen men.

—The decomposed bodies of cats, dogs and birds are found in cellars and houses of Memphis that were closed during the epidemic.

—At a single meal three or four Afghans find no difficulty in eating the tail of a duamba sheep, a mass of pure fat weighing from six to eighteen pounds.

—There has been a great falling off in the yield of amber in the Baltic. Reaches of coast rented for $500 have yielded amber to the amount of only $100.

—Three Hindoos who recently killed a young man at Mainput, as a sacrifice to the goddess Kall, have been arrested and stand a very good chance of being hanged.

—The Penobscot Indians have elected Stephen Stanislaus their governor, Sauf Neptune to be lieutenant-governor, and Sabastis Dana as delegate to the legislature.

—The Posen Gazette states that Archbishop Ledochowski is again sentenced in contumacion to a fine of 18,000 marks, or two years' imprisonment, for excommunicating a loyal priest.

—At the burial of Richard Realf in San Francisco last week, a pretty little girl of seven planted a bunch of daisies on his grave in deference to the request in his last poem, "Plant Daisies at my Feet."

At the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York there were seated at the breakfast table in the early part of the week, three typical public men—Senator Roscoe Conkling, Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar and Mr. Ben. Butler.

—The governor of Hong Kong has received from a Mr. Behlios, director of the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank, $5,000 for the erection of a statue to Lord Beaconsfield at Hong Kong.

—No season within memory has been so unfortunate for the Greenland whaling fleet as that just past. The whole Scotch fleet secured but six whales, and one steamer was totally lost.

—It stated that 2,075,107 persons were carried by the New York Elevated railroad during the quarter ending September 30, 1878. The average daily traffic in October was 63,578.

—An English burglar says that where men work in gangs, it is usual for one of them to become the sweetheart of the servant girls and obtain information from them.

—The Berlin police have lately found that at least one-tenth of the population of that city live in cellars. The mortality among them is great. Half of the houses of the city are excessively crowded.

—German papers say that socialistic editors and politicians sentenced to imprisonment have been seen, during their conveyance to their places of confinement, chained and handcuffed to thieves and other criminals of the most abandoned type.

—The inoffensive nature of the Chinaman does not appear to advance in Oregon, where the state penitentiary contains twenty-three representatives of the Flowery Kingdom, while England sends only nine delegates, Germany no more, Ireland seven, and other nations even fewer.

—On the fifth day of the great walk in London, Rowell, who had traveled about three hundred and forty-five miles, announced his intention of running fifty miles. He did not do so, but made twenty-five miles, walked one lap, and then made eleven miles more; a wonderful performance.

—India's already poor financial plight is aggerated now by the Glasgow bank failure. That institution was bolstering up Anglo-Indian firms, and on them in turn depended numbers of native firms, who had trusted them implicitly. In Bombay the loss is severe.

—The Illustrated London Almanac for 1879 shows that the net conservative majority in parliament, which was fifty in 1874, is now fifty-four. In England they have lost three, and in Wales two seats; but in Scotland they have gained one, and in Ireland two.

—England is beginning to receive meat from southern Russia, and a representative of a German house has invaded Sheffield and is offering scissors and such like goods, serviceable and well-finished articles, at from 15 to 40 per cent. below the manufacturers' prices.

—Alfred Wolstenholme, a Sheffield Quaker, has been severely censured by a coroner's jury for neglecting to pull a child out of a shallow brook in which it was drowned. Instead of doing so he went off to a house some distance for aid, declaring that he "did not wish to spoil his trousers."

—Rattlesnake Jack is an instructive western character for eastern boys to read about. He wore a buckskin suit, just like the heroes of dime novels, carried a rifle, and told marvellous stories of fighting bears and Indians. He was the envy of Sacramento for a week; then he was arrested as a horse thief, and evidence has since been found that he is a murderer.

—In Cincinnati the theaters are open on Sunday evenings, as well as a great number of variety halls in which beverages are sold. There is no law against Sunday entertainments there, like the disregarded one in this city, but the clergymen are uniting in an effort to abate what they regard a desecration of the Lord's day. But the Germans insist that their orderly music gardens shall not be interfered with.

—The government of Guatemala invites immigration, and grants assistance, both in money and in lands, to settlers; but requires that such immigrants shall renounce their nationality and all rights as foreigners before leaving the mother country. After a year's residence and good conduct in Guatemala, the government will give them a certificate of citizenship.

—On the occasion of a recent festival in Valencia, Spain, a bull, which had been tormented all day by displays of red cloths, pricks of iron instruments and knife cuts, was covered with spirits of turpentine and set on fire. He was tied by the horns to two strong posts, but broke loose and ran in agony through the city until killed by a compassionate butcher. Valencia has long been defined by Spanish poets as a "paradise inhabited by demons."

—The Lingard company was to perform in the theater in Rockford, Illinois. Lingard went before the curtain and addressed the audience, saying that the city license had not been paid by the proprietor, who had agreed to do so, and the performance would not therefore be given. The proprietor made a speech from the gallery, accusing the actor of duplicity. A highly personal and amusing dialogue followed, but the fee, $6, was finally paid, and the regular show was given.

—Sir Garnet Golseley writes to a friend in England that Cyprus is not the "sort of earthly hell" that some people try to make it appear. He says that the troops are well lodged and healthier than the garrison of Malta, that the climate is simply delightful, and concludes with the remark: "Laugh at any one who tells you that Cyprus is not going to be a complete success." This certainly is contrary to the experience of most persons who have written on the subject in the English press.

—All the parties to a lawsuit tried in Los Angeles, Cal., were Chinamen, and it was deemed proper to swear the witnesses Chinese fashion. The judge, jury, lawyers, and witnesses went into the yard of the court-house, where the ceremony was conducted by a Chinese priest. Wooden tapirs of joss sticks were stuck into the ground and lighted. The oath, written in Chinese characters on yellow paper, was read aloud by every witness; after which each stepped solemnly over the burning sticks, and a priest cut off the head of a chicken.

—The new gold discovered in India is described as follows: Within an area of twenty-five by thirteen miles ninety outcrops were discovered of auriferous quartz from two to four feet thick, yielding from a few pennyweights to two hundred ounces per ton. The richer stone shows when broken fine and coarse seams and jagged pieces the size of a pea. In some reefs much of the stone will probably not pay for working, but it is believed that, on the whole, a very large and profitable industry will be insured, with the aid of capital and good management. Wynaad is healthy and pleasant for Europeans nine months of the year, but fever prevails during three months.

—The thirteenth and final volume of ancient Scandinavian law—a work of enormous study and research, published at the expense of the Swedish government—has just been completed, after fifty years of labor, by Professor Schlyter, of Lund, Sweden. It was a work not simply of a lifetime, but of a long and industrious one. It contains the primitive provincial laws of inheritance and property, that had their origin in the anti-Christian laws of custom: the "landskaps-lager," revised in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, and, among other more modern law, the municipal and maritime laws of Wisby.

Mrs. Jenks and Her Panorama.

Knoxville Tribune.

The latest contribution to current political literature is from the hands of Mrs. Jenks, the great Sherman witness, and she hurls a stirring Philippic at the head of Hon. Ben. Hill. The epistle contributed is chiefly remarkable for its glittering display of classical knowledge, and reads as though it might have been fired from the mouth of a pepper-box. The winsome lady tersely informs the senator that he is a liar, and, having had quite an experience with liars, she ought to know a liar when she sees him. She defends her own fair reputation in a few pleasthg and rather general sentences, abounding in allusions to Achilles and other heroes who were popularly supposed to be invulnerable. The little woman seems to imagine that she "is bigger man than old Grant," and that the public would naturally be anxious to hear from the lady who saved Sherman with her little tongue, made Hayes president and several other people cabinet officers, put all the returning board into good places and still refuses to take anything for herself. The woman of New Orleans comes to the front, and takes the place in history once conceded to the Maid of Orleans. She will make a brilliant figure in our history, will Agnes, but would have had just about as bright a place if she hadn't called the Georgia statesman a liar. The Jenks is determined to be heard from, however, and trembles lest she should become too voluble and tell something about the famous letter. We will be glad to hear more from the Jenks.

Taking Comfort.

Chicago Inter-Ocean, red hot rad.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, while admitting that Independentism in Georgia may drift into a sort of sectional republicanism, says that the republican party, as it now exists, can never hope for either sympathy or suport from the independents of the south. THE CONSTITUTION believes that the truth is as solid as ever, but adds: "It is true the Independents are opposed to the democratic organization, but those whom Georgia have elected will not, at least for the present, desert democratic principles, whatever the exigencies of their peculiar position may compel them to do hereafter." All this has a queer sound, coming from the leading democratic paper in Georgia, as it seems to intimate that the Independents are ready to listen to overtures from the republican party.

A Sweet Little Pang.

Dalton Headlight.

THE ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION in its new and elegant dress, and minus its seventh political paragraphs, is one of the neatest, newsiest and spiciest of the southern dailies. During the exciting times of the next few months in which so much interest will be manifested in the actions of our state and national assemblies, it will prove a real luxury, and it causes a pang of sorrowing regret when we reflect that circumstances may interpose which would preclude the possibility of our continuing it at the usual rate of five cents a copy.

Who Is to Be Kept Down?

Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

"Keep down the Hills," is little granddaddy Alex. Stephens' advice to the democracy, referring to his fellow-Georgian Ben. Alex. certainly needs assistance if he thinks of undertaking the job of keeping down Ben. or any other Hill, for he is too small to keep down an umbrella if any breeze is blowing. He has, however, more intelligence than body weight, but he must look out for himself. Ben. is a breezy fellow, and may possibly advise in opposition. "Blow up the Stephenses."

Applause in the Farquette.

Escanaba Tribune.

Hurrah for Georgia! The old state sometimes bolts the track and elects independents to congress, but the re-election of General Gordon shows that there's sense in the old land yet. The triumph of the noble soldier-statesman is the triumph of the south. We hail his return to the senate by an almost unanimous vote, as the most glorious act ever achieved by a Georgia legislature. The south could not afford to lose Gordon.

Oliver a Victim to a Syren.

Washington Post.

The only safety for Mr. Hayes is to keep out of the way of the wiles of the Camerons. Mr. Lincoln was warned against them, but in less than a week he succumbed, and made the wickedest of them one of his cabinet advisers. Grant fought as long as he could, but Don smiled upon him and he fell. As tough a sojourner as the widow Oliver gazed, listened, thrilled and confessed herself vanquished. If Mr. Hayes deliberates he is lost.

Peril With a Small P.

New York Tribune.

The democratic organs are again off in a spasm, and this time it is over a new peril which threatens the business interests of the country. It seems there is a plot, a deliberate plot—and of course it has been engendered by malignant republicans—"to fan into a flame the smouldering embers of sectional strife," and thus postpone that long looked for revival of business.

No Going Behind the Returns.

Baltimore Gazette.

One county in South Carolina, Fairfield, casts a solid democratic vote. On the face of the returns—and we can't go behind them, you know—there isn't a republican in the county. Just what will take place in Massachusetts when this intelligence reaches there we are not at liberty to imagine. There is every reason to believe, though, that Mr. Boutwell will make a Boston howl.

No Chance for Another War.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

President Hayes is a constant source of disappointment to the bloody-shirt wringer. It begins to look now as if his excellency would not send the army to the southern country at all. Notwithstanding the efforts of the old army suiters and disappointed office-seekers, we do not see the slightest chance for another war between the north and the south.

Not a Literary Man.

Keokuk Constitution.

General Grant will not write a book, and another thing—he refuses of late to sign his name to patent pill and stomach bitter certificates. He hates literary work.

Solace from a New Source.

New York Tribune.

The one democrat in South Carolina who scratched Wade Hampton's name must feel about as lonesome as the one just man in Sodom.

A Good Idea.

Dalton Headlight.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION suggests Arthur Gray for congress in 1880. The idea is a good one.

Lines.

Affectionately inscribed to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. S., of Buford, Ga.

If words could speak a voiceless grief
Of loss akin to thine,
I'd tell, and words might bring relief
To thy heart and to mine—
For sorrow's wave o'er me hath swept,
Like these I too have lost and wept.

My heart left desolate and bare,
Out of the depths sent up
A cry to Him—an anguished pray'r—
Whose hand prepared the cup.
A portion for my soul most meet,
And bitter to the taste yet sweet.

Bitter to know ne'er might be seen,
Until should close my own,
Those eyes, angelic in their sheen,
Which all too briefly shone,
Yet sweet to think in heaven's own light
Those eyes should be forever bright.

Bitter to lose from out mine arms
The clinging tender form;
Yet sweet to feel from all that hamrs—
From tempest and from storm—
Our little lamb should sweetly rest,
Safe in the tender Shepherd's care.

And sweet, beyond expression sweet,
When life's brief stage is o'er,
The hope that we again shall greet
Our loved one gone before.
More truly ours—our babe in bliss—
In that bright world than once in this.

J. B. S.

The Augusta Circuit.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—In view of the election for judges on Thursday, November 21st, 1878, a few facts are submitted to the general assembly as to Judge Gibson, one of the aspirants.

In May, 1868, the republican party met in national convention at Chicago, and nominated General Grant for the presidency, on a platform which contained this plank among others:

"We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of congress."

Judge Gibson was a member of this convention.

This platform was adopted on the 21st of May, 1868, and abou thirty days thereafter congress, which was then republican by 267 majority, relieved "William Gibson, of Richmond county," from "all legal and political disabilities imposed by the United States in consequence of participation in the recent rebellion." On the 20th of August, in the same year, Governor Bullock appointed him judge of the Middle circuit for four years, from the 21st of July, 1868.

In 1870 he appears in public life again. Seeing, in his own words, that "the revolutionary democrats have revolutionized the legislature," Governor Bullock prayed in the aid of federal officers and federal bayonets, and, by means of a military commission instituted by General Terry, reconstructed the general assembly. This done, he declared the whole state government provisional only, and at all times subject to the control of the military commandant. To obtain an approval of these views and measures, Governor Bullock sent a deputation to Washington, and at the head of this deputation we find Judge Gibson, who, on the 12th of Febuary, 1870, as counsel for Governor Bullock, addressed the judiciary committee of the senate in support of Governor Bullock's views. This argument, signed "William Gibson," is now before us, and we quote therefrom one or two striking passages. In opening his argument, he said:

"We understand that the reconstruction acts of 1867 placed Georgia under military rule, with very large discretionary powers," and then proceeded to argue that, as Georgia had not been properly reconstructed, this power was still supreme, and that General Terry was, therefore, justified in what he had done."

On this subject he said: "There being no loyal state government in Georgia, and the powers given under the reconstruction acts of congress to the military commanders being ample, he felt it his duty to interfere, and after a full, fair, and impartial investigation into all the facts, did more than his duty—enforced your laws. If your committee could have witnessed the scenes of violence enacted, etc., you would feel the importance and necessity of the aid of General Terry in organizing such a body of men." In conclusion he said: "The many surmises, conjectures and aspersions cast upon Governor Bullock and insinuated against General Terry, we know they can stand it, for it is but a repetition of similar charges from equally as respectable sources."

The committee reported adversely to Bullock, and on the 15th of July, 1870, congress enacted that Georgia was in no need of any further reconstruction, and that the people thereof should not be deprived of their right to elect a new legislature. This overthrew Governor Bullock's last hope of an indefinite retention of power in Georgia under the protection of federal bayonets. Before the year expired he fled the state, and the whole fabric he had erected fell. Before he left, however, Judge Gibson appears once more in public life. On the 24th of October, 1870, the act creating the Augusta circuit was approved, and on the next day Governor Bullock appointed him judge of that circuit for eight years. And it is under this appointment he is now seeking a re-election at the hands of the general assembly. FACTS.

The Primary Cause of a Distant Symptom.

Nervousness is rarely a disease in itself inherent, but is the lineal offspring of dyspepsia in a majority of cases. The nervous disturbance is at first trifling, but ultimately its parent so undermines the general health as to produce consequences very threatening to that great nervous center, the brain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most powerful medicinal opponent of the ravages of indigestion, and protects the nervous system from them. The tremors, the unnatural anxiety, the headaches, the sleeplessness and loss of appetite which characterize digestive irregularity and weakness, and which are almost invariably accompanied by an uncertain condition of the bowels and inactivity of the liver, are all eradicated by this matchless corrective, and when nervousness does not proceed from the cause designated, it affords most grateful results.

nov19 d3t tues thur sat&wkynov19

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bro.'s 'Seal of North Carolina' at the same price?" 19 feb2 deodly sat tues thur.

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 425 feb26 d&w1y

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

For Sale or Exchange.

32 ACRES OF VERY NICE BUILDING LAND, covered with large shade trees, with BEST OF AQUEDUCT WATER, fronting on three streets, seven minutes' walk from Depot and six miles from State house, Boston. Mortgaged for $5,000.

Equity valued at $20,000.

Will exchange for a nice Plantation and equipments free and clear. Address, at once,

G. F. BUTTERFIELD,
P. O. Box 1011,
277 nov15 d1w Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BEST SHOW IN THE WORLD!
DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.
Friday and Saturday, Nov. 22 & 23.
Ladies Matinee Saturday, at 2 P. M.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's MINSTRELS!
ENTIRE NEW SHOW THIS SEASON!
NEW PEOPLE! NEW SPECIALTIES!
Houses crowded to the doors with the elite of society everywhere. The Minstrel Monarchs in their New Programme of merit and brilliancy.
Prices: First floor $1.50; Gallery 50 cents. Seats can be secured at Phillips & Crew's: no extra charge. Matinee Prices: Adults 50 cts; Children 25 cents. B. W. P. & W., Sole Proprietors.
J. H. LAINE, Business Manager.
275 nov17 d1w

OPERA HOUSE.
JOSEPH MURPHY
IN THE GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
THE KERRY GOW—November 25th.
In HELP—November 26th.
282 nov16 d5t sat sun tues wed thur

OPERA HOUSE.
Two Nights Only!
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Nov. 20 and 21.
Engagement of the Great Emotional Actress,
Charlotte Thompson!
Supported by a carefully selected
Dramatic Company.
Wednesday Evening, November 20,
JANE EYRE!
Thursday Evening, November 21,
MISS MULTON!
Admission $1.00, and 50 cents.
Seats secured without extra charge at Phillips & Crew's Music store on and after Monday, Nov. 18th.
244 nov13 d6t wed13 fri15 sun17 tu19 wed20 th21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALABAMA
State Grange Fair.
MOBILE, ALA.,

BOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

Sportsmen all over the state will observe "thanksgiving day by going hunting."

North Georgia farmers are putting in heavy crops of wheat.

Sweet potatoes are selling at twenty-five cents per bushel in Savannah, Ga.

The young ladies of Covington have formed a "quoit" club. Some of them can pitch a quoit quite gracefully.

A negro man in Savannah recently wore his wife out with a wash-board for refusing to go to church with him.

Dorse Alexander, of the Griffin News, is thinking of building a "skillet" manufactory.

The cotton crop of Washington county is nearly all gathered. A few white fields are seen here and there in that section.

Mr. Jack Carver, of Montezuma, has purchased a fine thorough-bred horse, and proposes to put him in training for the races in the spring at Atlanta.

Cotton shipments in Montezuma have fallen off considerably. Nearly all of the crop in that section has been picked and sold.

Since the election country editors are now busily employed discussing the probable yield of this year's potato crop.

Dan. McKenzie, a young man of Columbus, struck Frank Whitehurst on the head with an ax-handle on Tuesday night last, fracturing his skull.

This week's issue of THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION will contain the official vote of every county in the state in the recent congressional elections.

The jail of Meriwether county was broken open by parties from the outside last Tuesday night and all the prisoners confined therein made their escape.

A convention will nominate county officers for the county of Coweta on the 27th instant. The body will meet at Newnan.

Tom Rhodes, a Columbus negro, who has been ill for some time past with erysipelas, had a leg amputated on Monday last. It is thought that the negro will "cave in."

The stockholder's meeting of the M. & A. R. R., which was to have been held in Augusta a day or two since, did not come off owing to small attendance of those interested.

The planters of Oglethorpe county have nearly all lost money this year, and in consequence the coming season many of them will embark in other business of a more profitable character.

Mr. E. B. Story, who killed Mr. Caleb Nettles, a resident of south Georgia, a day or two since, has fled from justice. The latter died praying for the man who killed him.

There is a movement on foot in Montezuma to organize another military company. The state needs more local troops, so that prize drills and picnics may be more numerous.

The retail liquor dealers of Savannah hold a meeting to-night for the purpose of sending an organized protest to the legislature against the adoption of the Moffett bell punch as a source of revenue in our state.

Seven stores were consumed by fire in Montezuma last Sunday morning. It originated in the store of Mr. DeVaughn, and is thought to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated to be about $30,000, upon which there was no insurance.

The editor of the Montezuma Weekly, after writing a "stick" of abuse of some individual, whose name he does not mention, winds up by calling his nameless target a "galoot." There is no danger in abusing a man unless you call his name.

Matt. O'Brien, of Columbus, furnished the design from which the first lithograph of Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West, which now hang in the windows of the stores, were made. The pictures evince talent of a high order. Matt. is a bird of rare plumage.

A young man in Laurens county, one day last week, was tried for the offense of disturbing public worship, and, on being found guilty, was sentenced to six months in the chain-gang. By the time that his sentence expires he will no doubt be a "star" in the business of working public roads.

It is said that a farmer who lives on Buzzard mountain, in Lumpkin county, has raised three bales of cotton the present year. A few years since if a man planted anything on the summit of this mountain he would have been arrested upon a warrant charging him with lunacy.

Mr. Thomas Whitsett, a prominent planter in Lee county, while undressing for bed, was shot from a window by unknown parties. One ball entered the eye and another the temple. Several parties have been arrested, charged with being implicated in the shooting. Jack Sellers, a negro, is thought to be the man who fired the shots.

The Waycross reporter of the Berrien County News writes as follows: "We heard the following reported on the streets last Saturday: Mr. James Dinkins, who resides some six miles out in the country, had his child (an infant) to die at 11 o'clock on the day in question. He at once sent for assistance, and friends commenced making a coffin, when at 2 o'clock in the afternoon they were informed that the child had returned to life, and not to finish the coffin. The child remained dead to all appearances for three hours."

Newnan Herald: It was rumored on our streets a few days since that Lieutenant Oscar Brown, a young man formerly of this place, who graduated at West Point, N. Y., in the summer of 1877, and who is now at camp Halleck, Wyoming territory, had shot and killed his captain, and for which offense he was to be shot. This created quite a sensation in our city, for Oscar had lived several years here and was a great favorite with all who knew him, and of course much interest was felt among his host of friends concerning this report. A dispatch was immediately sent to the colonel of his regiment, and we are glad to say that the reply of said officer contradicted the slanderous report—said it was false and without any foundation whatever.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED NOV. 19, 1878.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice: Hons. Logan E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges. Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

Jordan vs. The State. Misdemeanor, from Spalding.

WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the offense of "keeping and maintaing a lewd house," and on her trial therefor, was found guilty. A motion was made in arrest of judgment for alleged defects in the indictment, and also a motion was made for a new trial, on the grounds therein stated, both of which motions were overruled, and the defendant excepted. If the objections to the indictment would have been good on a special demurrer thereto, they were not good in arrest of judgment, and there was no error in overruling that motion. It appears from the record and bill of exceptions that the defendant, before arraignment, filed her plea of misnomer in which she alleged that she had been indicted by the name of Lizzie Jordan, that her name was Eliza Jordan, and that ever since her intermarriage with Zachariah Jordan, she had never been known or called by any other name. One of the grounds of error alleged in the motion for a new trial is the overruling and striking the defendant's plea of misnomer. In our judgment the defendant had the legal right to be heard on her plea of misnomer, and the court erred in striking it.

Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

Thos. W. Thurman, by A. M. Speer, for plaintiff in error.

P. D. Dismuke, solicitor general, by James S. Boynton, for the state.

Johnson vs. The State. Retailing without license, from Carroll.

WARNER, C. J.,

The defendant was indicted for a misdemeanor, and charged with having sold by the quart, in the county of Carroll, whiskey, brandy, gin, and other spirituous liquors without first obtaining a license from the ordinary of said county and taking the oath prescribed by the code of said state, the said William Johnson not having been tried by the corporate authorities of any town or city for the violation of the law. The defendant demurred in writing to said indictment before pleading thereto, which was overruled; the case then proceeded to trial, when the defendant was found guilty. A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. The defendant was indicted for a violation of that part of the 1,606th section of the code which prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors by the quart without the license and taking the oath prescribed in the code—2? 1,419 and 1,420 as to what officer is to grant the license, administer the oath, and the nature of the oath required. If a person desires to sell spirituous liquors by the quart, he must obtain a license to do so from the ordinary of the county, and take the oath prescribed by section 1419 before said ordinary, otherwise he will be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to be indicted and punished, as prescribed by the 4563th section, under which the defendant was indicted. There is no pretense that the defendant had a license to sell spirituous liquors by the quart from the ordinary of Carroll county, or that he took the oath required before the ordinary of that county; therefore, there was no error in overruling the defendant's motion for a continuance to enable him to prove by an absent witness that he had taken the oath required before a justice of the peace. It is only when the defendant is indicted for retailing spirituous liquors in quantities less than one quart, that the indictment should contain the negative averment that it was not sold within the limits of any incorporate town or city authorized by law to grant licenses. There was no error in overruling the demurrer to the indictment, nor in overruling the defendant's motion for a new trial.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

G. W. Austin; Mabry & Reese; Jackson & Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error.

S. W. Harris, solicitor general, for the state.

Cleveland vs. Walden. Debt, from Douglass.

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiff sued the defendant on a promissory note in a justice's court for the sum of $83.34, dated 30th January, 1868, and due one day after date. The case was carried up to the superior court by an appeal, and on the appeal trial the defendant made a motion to dismiss the plaintiff's action on the ground that it was barred by the statute of limitations of 1869 (the defendant having pleaded that statute in bar.) The court sustained the motion on the ground that the plaintiff's cause of action occurred prior to June, 1865, and was not brought before January, 1870. Whereupon the plaintiff excepted. We find no error in the judgment of the court on the statement of facts contained in the record. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Edge & Richards; Gartrell & Wright; Z. D. Harrison, for plaintiff in error.

J. S. James; R. A. Massey, for defendant.

Barrett & Carswell vs. DeVine. Certiorari, from Campbell.

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiffs sued the defendant in a justice's court on a note given for a fertilizer known as the "Carolina." The defendant pleaded that said fertilizer was worthless, and not reasonably suited to the purpose for which it was purchased. On the trial in the justice's court judgment was rendered for the plaintiffs. The defendant sued out a certiorari and brought the case before the superior court, which court, after considering the justice's return thereto, sustained the certiorari and ordered a new trial on the ground stated in the order, whereupon the defendant in certiorari excepted. When the case was called for a hearing in the court below the defendant in certiorari made a made a motion to dismiss it, on the ground that it was not brought within the time prescribed by law, which motion the court overruled and the defendant excepted. The certiorari was sanctioned on the 7th of September, 1877, and filed in the clerk's office on the 12th of September, 1877. The case was tried and judgment rendered in the justice's court on the 12th of June, 1877, and the question is, whether the certiorari was brought in time? The 2920th section of the code declares "that all writs of certiorari shall be allowed, and brought within three months after the rendition of the judgment sought to be reversed." A writ of certiorari is merely the judicial means of enforcing a right, and must not only be allowed to be brought by the sanction of the judge, but must actually be brought within three months after the rendition of the judgment sought to be reversed. By way of analogy to the commencement of a suit as provided for by the 3353d section of the code, the petition for the writ of certiorari in this case was brought on the 12th of September, 1877, the day it was filed in the clerk's office. The judgment sought to be reversed, was rendered on the 12th of June, 1877, counting the 12th day of June, the day on which the judgment was rendered, and the three months expired at 12 o'clock at night on the 11th of September, 1877, therefore the writ of certiorari was not brought within three months after the rendition of the judgment sought to be reversed as required by law. See English vs. Ozburn, 59th Ga. Rep. 392. The refusal to dismiss the certiorari was error.

Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

Thomas W. Latham, for plaintiffs in error.

L. S. Roan, by J. T. Glenn, for defendant.

Findley et al. vs. Mc. Burnetts. Equity, from Haralson.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the complainants against the defendants, alleging that they had been turned out of possession of certain described premises as tenants at sufferance, with a prayer that they might be restored back to the possession of the premises from which they had been wrongfully dispossessed, and for other relief. When the case came on for trial the defendants made a motion to dismiss the complainants' bill for want of equity, and on the ground that the complainants had an adequate remedy at law, which motion the court sustained, and the complainants' excepted. When it is apparent on the face of the bill that no decree can be had in favor of the complainant on the allegations contained therein, a motion to dismiss it for want of equity may be made at the trial term of the cause. When the objection is to the forum only, then it must be made by demurrer at the first term of the court. In our judgment the bill in this case was properly dismissed at the trial term of the cause for want of equity. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Walter Brock; M. M. Tidwell, by brief, for plaintiffs in error.

W. W. & T. W. Merrell, by E. N. Broyles, for defendants.

Wilkinson, guardian, et al. vs. Tuggle, executor. Partition, from Troup.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an application by the plaintiffs against the defendant for the partition of certain described lands, under the provisions of the 3996th section of the code. The defendant filed his objections and denied the title of the plaintiffs to any part of the land sought to be partitioned. After hearing the evidence of the respective parties, the court denied the plaintiffs' application; whereupon they excepted, and alleged the court erred in admitting in evidence the records of certain deeds (the originals of which were lost or mislaid;) also, in admitting in evidence a bill in equity and decree thereon in favor of Holderness, complainant, against Thomas W. Wilkinson, executor of John E. Wilkinson, deceased, et al., rendered in Troup superior court, in July 1867; and in denying the plaintiffs' application for partition. The plaintiffs claim to derive their title to the land in controversy under the last will and testament of their grandfather, John E. Wilkinson, the fifth clause of which is as follows:

"I will unto my son, Thomas W. Wilkinson, his share of my negroes as aforesaid in item 3, to be his, and at his death to go to his children; and also, one equal portion of the balance of my property, both personal and real, and in the event of his death without children, then equally divided among his brothers and sister."

Assuming that the plaintiffs took an estate in remainder in the land under the will of John E. Wilkinson, still that land was legally sold by Thomas W. Wilkinson, his executor, in the due course of administration, and those under whom the defendant now claims, obtained a good and valid title thereto, as was adjudged and decided by the court in the equity cause before referred to, it having been agreed that Tuggle, the defendant, as the executor of Callaway, held and claimed the title to the land in his testator through and from Holderness, the complainant in said bill in equity. The objection to the admissibility of the copy deed of the executor, and the deeds of those claiming under him, was that it did not appear that an order had been granted by the ordinary authorizing the sale of the land, that the decree of the court obviates that alleged objection, for it expressly finds that an order was duly and regularly granted. The objection to the admissibility of the record of the bill in equity and the decree thereon, was that the plaintiffs were not parties to the suit, and, therefore, were not bound by the decree rendered therein. The reply is that their father, Thomas W. Wilkinson, was the executor of the last will and testament of their grandfather, John E. Wilkinson, and was a party to that bill and answered it, and admitted that there had been a legal and valid sale of the land by him as such executor; and that being so, he represented the legatees and devisees under the will of his testator so far as to legally dispose of his estate in the due course of administration thereof. On the statement of facts contained in the record, there was no error in refusing the plaintiff's application for partition.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

C. W. Mabry, for plaintiffs in error.

W. O. Tuggle; Albert Cox, for defendant.

Jackson, J., concurred.

Bleckley, J., dissented.

Ballard vs. The Peoples' Bank. Complaint, from Campbell.

BLECKLEY, J.

An absolute deed made by a debtor to his creditor as security (the debtors wife consenting thereto) is not void as title on account of usury, if at the time of its execution there was no law against usury, or on the subject of usury.

Judgment affirmed.

Thomas W. Latham; H. M. Reid; John S. Bigby, for plaintiff in error.

A. D. Freeman, for defendant.

Wilkinson vs. Lane & Holmes. Complaint, from Coweta.

BLECKLEY, J.

Though this court, if sitting as a jury in the box of the superior court, would probable not have rendered the verdict which was rendered, there was no abuse of discretion by the presiding judge in not setting it aside. There is enough evidence to uphold it in a court of errors, and it is not contrary to law.

Judgment affirmed.

A. D. Freeman, for plaintiff in error.

Davis & Brewster, for defendants.

Clements vs. Wheeler. Ejectment, from Walker.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. The grant from the state to the premises in dispute having issued to Christopher Day, and there being in evidence a deed from his administrator, and also a deed of prior date from Christopher P. Day, it was not error to charge the jury that if the two names designated one and the same person, the grant would apply to that person. Although there was no direct evidence upon the question of identity, the jury had before them one or more relevant circumstances on which to pass, and it was their province to determine the effect of the same. See 11 Ga. 620; 15 Ib. 276, 277.

2. In making out adverse possession in one having color of title, and under whom the defendant claims as a purchaser, it may be shown that an occupant of the premises declared, while in possession, that he held under a certain person who said he was the agent of the person whose statutory title the defendant seeks to establish. Such evidence is admissible, not for the purpose of proving the asserted agency, but for the purpose of showing on whose supposed right and permission the occupant rested his possession, his declarations amounting to a virtual acknowledgement that the person named as principal was his real landlord.

3. Partly on account of the newly discovered evidence, and partly on account of the want of fulness and certainty in the evidence as contained in the record, a new trial ought to be granted.

Judgment reversed.

Dabney & Fouche; W. P. Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error.

Shumate & Williamson; J. C. C. Clements, by brief, for defendant.

Ray vs. Burbank & Jones. Case, from Polk.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Where a druggist, in good faith, recommends a prescription, not as his own, but as that of another named person, and thereupon is ordered by the customer to fill it, and does so, charging only for the medicines and for compounding them, he is not responsible to the customer for any damage which may result from the use or administration of the remedy by the latter. To fill a prescription is to furnish, prepare and combine the requisite materials in due proportion as prescribed. A recipe or formula for the treatment of a given disease in horses may be called a prescription, whether it proceeds from a professional source or only from a common person.

2. There was evidence to uphold the verdict.

Judgment affirmed.

Ivy F. Thompson; J. R. Barber; Alexander & Wright, for plaintiff in error.

Blance & King, by E. N. Broyles, for defendants.

A. H. Lee vs. P. E. Banks et al. Suit on Sheriff's bond, from Newton.

JACKSON, J.

1. Where the sheriff and sureties on his bond defend his refusal to levy on the ground that defendant in fi fa has taken homestead in the land, the onus is upon him to show that said homestead has been legally set apart and allowed by the proper court.

2. Though it was held from 1868 to 1873 by the courts of this state, including the supreme court, that the homestead was good against a judgment rendered prior to the date of the constitution of 1868, yet such was not the law, the judgment of this court thereon having been reversed by the supreme court of the United States, and a sheriff and his sureties would not be protected by the homestead, even if lawfully and properly allowed, from levying thereon when directed so to do, though at the time such was held to be the law in all the courts of this state.

Jackson, J., dissenting from the last paragraph of the second head-note.

3. If the sheriff and plaintiff in execution, after the order to levy, consulted counsel and were advised not to do so, but to proceed on another fi. fa. already levied, and the sheriff understood that the order was withdrawn, he and his sureties are relieved; and whether this be so or not, under the proof in this case was, and will be, a question for the jury; but, as in the judgment of this court, the superior court erred in relation to the first and second headnotes, and such error may have controlled the verdict, a new trial must be granted.

Judgment reversed.

E. F. Edwards; Capers & Dickson, for plaintiff in error.

Clark & Pace, for defendants.

Andrews, Boyd & James vs. W. L. Pogue. Complaint, from Campbell.

JACKSON, J.

1. A suit on a written contract for building a house cannot be amended by adding thereto an account, to which the written contract does not apply, such account being a distinct cause of action.

2. The other grounds for new trial are not well taken.

Judgment reversed.

Thos. W. Latham, for plaintiffs in error.

Q. C. Grice; J. M. Mason; H. M. Reid, for defendant.

James L. Stevenson vs. Columbus D. Smith. Illegality, from Coweta.

JACKSON, J.

Where an execution was proceeding for the benefit of the attorney to collect fees due him thereon, and the same bore date in 1867, and was met by affidavit of illegality on the ground that it had been paid off prior to the act of February 24th, 1873, giving a lien on the executions to attorneys for fees, and the settlement consisted in the payment of fifteen dollars cash and the settlement of a drug bill owing by plaintiff to defendant:

Held, 1. That the settlement was good against the attorney unless he gave notice of fees due him to the defendant in fi. fa.

2. That whether the settlement was fair, and executed and made without collusion against the attorney, was matter for the jury to decide, and the issue being fairly submitted by the judge, and he being satisfied with the verdict, this court will not interfere.

Judgment affirmed.

John S. Bigby, for plaintiff in error.

Davis & Brewster, for defendant.

Joseph C. Newman vs. The State. Assault with intent to murder, from Heard.

JACKSON, J.

1. To justify one killing another in defense of person, or goods, it must be shown that it was necessary to do so in order to prevent a felony thereon; and to justify an attempt to kill another with a weapon likely to produce death, on the same ground, it must appear that the attempt or assault to do so, was equally necessary. The whole charge must be considered to arrive at the meaning of its several parts, and considering it all as set out in the record, the above principles appear to have been given to the jury, and the charge as a whole is substantially correct, and not such as apparently to mislead the jury.

2. The verdict is supported by the evidence and not contrary to law.

Judgment affirmed.

Davis & Brewster; P. F. Smith; Cox & Merrell, for plaintiff in error.

S. W. Harris, sol. gen'l., for the state.

Arthur Miller vs. The State. Arson, from Meriwether.

JACKSON, J.

1. An indictment against a principal in the second degree need not describe him as such in express terms. It is enough to charge both principals with the offense, and then allege that one of them perpetrated the crime, and that the other was present aiding and abetting.

2. The acts and sayings of the principal in the first degree are admissible to show the guilt of such principal on the trial of principal in the second degree, especially where such acts and sayings are contained in the confessions of the principal in the second degree.

3. The jury may consider all legal evidence to corroborate confessions; and where such confessions go to the jury without objection or motion to rule them out, the questions whether voluntary and free from the influence of hope or fear are for the jury; and the charge of the court being unexceptionable, and the verdict being supported by the evidence, this court will not control the discretion of the presiding judge in upholding the verdict on the weight of the evidence.

Judgment affirmed.

Geo. L. Peavy, for plaintiff in error.

S. W. Harris, solicitor general, for the state.

V. H. Davis vs. Barney Strickland. Certiorari, from Polk.

JACKSON, J.

Where, in answer to a rule, the constable alleged that "he did have said distress warrant in his hands, and that he levied the same at the instance of W. F. Dempsey, agent of plaintiff, on one bale of cotton as the property of William Perryman, he, the said Dempsey, pointing out said cotton as the property of said Perryman, and deponent made an entry to this effect on said distress warrant, except the interlineation of the words 'in the possession of William Perryman.' Deponent has made no sale of said cotton, having ascertained that the cotton levied on was the property of A. Huntington. This deponent has had no opportunity to levy said warrant on the property of said Perryman since he ascertained that the bale of cotton levied was the property of A. Huntington." And there was no traverse of the answer:

Held, 1st, That no testimony was admissible in reference to the answer, there being no issue made by traverse for trial.

Held 2. That the answer, without more, was insufficient to prevent the rule from being made absolute against the constable—the levy on the cotton having been actually made, and it not appearing that the cotton had been surrendered by the constable or that the levy had been stayed by process of law.

Judgment affirmed.

Ivy F. Thompson, by brief, for plaintiff in error,

Blance & King, by E. N. Broyles, for defendant.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great Statesman of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism, with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it. It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to R. H. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C.

67 nov3 d&w8m til julp3

LIVER REMEDIES.

DR. M. W. CASE'S Liver Remedy AND BLOOD PURIFIER

Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injur the system. It does not sicken or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient, nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial. ANTI-BILIOUS.

And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back to health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Prepared at the Laboratory of the Home Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c.

For sale by Druggists, General Dealers, and Agents. AGENTS WANTED.

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.

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45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head must be paid for in advance.

We are authorized to announce the following ticket:

For Sheriff:

M. T. CASTLEBERRY.

For Deputies:

JAS. O. HARRIS.
JOHN H. ELLSWORTH.
JAS. J. MEADOR.

Jailer:

ANGUS T. MORRIS.

100 nov21 dtd

The People's Ticket.

For Sheriff:

W. A. WILSON.

Deputies:

L. P. THOMAS.
G. W. ANDERSON.
H. L. COLLIER.

Jailer:

T. J. MALONE.

170 nov10 dtd

For Sheriff.

I am a candidate for Sheriff of Fulton county WHEELER MANGUM, JOHN D. PATTERSON and THOMAS F. BLACK, deputies.

686 oct27 dtd B. N. WILLIFORD.

For Clerk of the Superior Court.

To the Citizens of Fulton county:

Believing in the right of any citizen to become a candidate for any office in the gift of the people, where the public interest of the county is not thereby imperiled, and that reasonable rotation is calculated to promote efficiency in the performance of the duties of county officers, I have determined to offer myself as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court with competent and reliable assistants.

Captain A. S. Talley, long and well known in this city as an efficient and courteous business man.

Mr. Frank Stewart, a gentleman of experience in clerical duties, who has been totally disabled for outdoor work by the loss of a limb in the war, and Mr. Robin Adair, a young gentleman whose education, fine penmanship and courteous manners peculiarly fit him for a position as assistant in the Clerk's office.

If elected I think there will be no room for criticism as to the manner of conducting the business of the Clerk's office during my term.

Respectfully, etc., J. S. HOLLIDAY.

We are authorized to announce the name of Captain J. A. RICHARDSON as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, with the names of Colonel A. M. WALLACE and R. J. LOYAL as assistants in the office.

371 nov20 dtd

For Tax Collector.

SAM HOYLE is a candidate for Tax Collector. Election January 1st, 1879. 224 nov12 dtd

I respectfully announce my name as a candidate for Tax Collector for the county of Fulton, and, if elected, promise to discharge the duties of the office with perfect reliability.

GEORGE BOMAR.

November 19, 1879. 374 nov20 dtjan1,1879

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. WITHERSPOON as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county. 311

For the first time in my life, I am a candidate for civil office, and ask from fellow-citizens, among whom I have lived over thirty years, for their suffrages for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county. ER LAWSHE.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of F. A. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county.

For Tax Receiver.

We are authorized to announce the name of Judge WILLIAM EZZARD as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county. Election 1st day of January next.

318 nov17 td

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county, feeling assured my many friends will support me. Respectfully, L. B. LANGFORD.

To the Citizens of Fulton County: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Tax Receiver, and ask your support for that position.

BILLIE BOMAR.

I am a candidate for the office of Receiver of Tax Returns of Fulton county at the ensuing election. R. S. WATERS.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEO. H. GRAMLING as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of CHARLES E. ROBINSON as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county.

489 oct20 td

For Coroner.

We are authorized to announce the name of FRANK A. HILLBURN as a candidate for Coroner of Fulton county. MANY CITIZENS.

The friends of Dr. W. G. DRAKE announce him as a candidate for Coroner of Fulton county.

W. L. Calhoun for Mayor.

To the Citizens of Atlanta:

As it is well known to the most of you, and at the solicitation of many of you, I am a candidate for Mayor, and respectfully ask your suffrages. I have grown up with the city of Atlanta, and, to me, her soil and her people are sacred. For her success I have, to the best, labored most earnestly, and in her prosperity I have rejoiced. Her mercantile, manufacturing, mechanical and professional interests, and all her institutions, are dear to me, and will receive my warmest encouragement. If elected I pledge that the best efforts of my life shall be devoted to her interests, and that, so far as my power goes, there shall be an honest administration of the laws; a full observance of the rights of all the people of all classes, and an economical management of the finances of the city; and, while keeping in view these cardinal principles, I would have our city keep pace with the progress of the age in all that tends to build up a great city and elevate its people.

355 nov19 dtd W. L. CALHOUN.

J. W. English Announces for Mayor.

To the Voters of Atlant—AT the solicitation of a considerable number of citizens I have consented to become a candidate for Mayor, and I now announce my candidacy for that position.

Having been a member of the City Council, and Chairman of the Finance committee, for the past two years, I think I have become sufficiently familiar with the city's wants and necessities to be able to discharge the duties which devolve upon the Mayor of the city acceptably to the people.

I shall, if elected, endeavor to foster a system of rigid economy in all our expenditures, so that we may hope, in a reasonable time, for a reduced rate of taxation. I shall, as a matter of pride, strive also to maintain our reputation as a live and progressive people.

In pursuance of these objects, I promise you, if elected, whatever of ability and energy I possess shall in the future, as in the past, be faithfully and untiringly devoted to the development of the material interests and prosperity of our city.

Very respectfully, JAMES W. ENGLISH.

November 16th, 1878. 344 nov19 dtd

Merchants' and Mechanics' Ticket.

For Mayor—J. W. ENGLISH.
For Alderman—JNO. B. GOODWIN.

For	Councilmen:
1st Ward—	W. A. FULLER.
2d "	W. D. ELLIS.
3d "	KNOX THROWER.
4th "	B. F. LONGLEY.
5th "	A. P. STEWART.

395 nov21 dtd

The Greenback Party will support the following Independent Ticket for Mayor and Council:

For Mayor—D. P. HILL.
Alderman at Large—M. E. MAHER.

Councilmen—1st	Ward,	ED. BALDWIN.
" 2d	"	JAS. FRANKLIN.
" 3d	"	J. K. THROWER.
" 4th	"	JOHN F. LYNCH.
" 5th	"	A. P. STEWART.

291 nov16 dtde

For Alderman at Large.

At the solicitation of many friends I announce myself a candidate for Aldorman at Large.

338 nov17 dtd M. E. MAHER.

The friends of Mr. L. C. JONES announce him as a candidate for Alderman at Large.

326 nov17 td

We are authorized to announce to the public that D. A. BEATTIE is a candidate for Alderman at Large at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN B. GOODWIN for Alderman at the ensuing municipal election.

For General Council.

We are authorized to announce the name of NOBLE G. WILLIAMS as a candidate to represent the Second Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term. 267 nov15 dtd

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of W. A. FULLER as a candidate to represent the First Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of E. A. BALDWIN as a candidate to represent the First Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term. MANY CITIZENS.

V. P. SISSON is announced as a candidate to represent the First Ward, and will be earnestly supported by his friends. He will serve if elected.

W. D. ELLIS is announced as a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward.

Captain S. D. McCONNELL is announced as a candidate for Councilman from the second Ward.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. J. K. THROWER as a candidate to represent the Third Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term.

We are authorized to announce the name of Captain CALVIN FAY as a candidate to represent the Third Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term.

W. H. PATTERSON is announced as a candidate for Councilman from the Fourth Ward.

Please announce the name of B. F. LONGLEY as a candidate for Councilman of the Fourth Ward at the ensuing election.

MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN J. LYNCH as a candidate, of the Fourth Ward, for Councilman in the ensuing term.

We are authorized to announce the name of ANDREW P. STEWART as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.

The friends of MICAJAH HALL (of the firm of Powell & Hall), respectfully announce him as a suitable man to represent the Fifth Ward in the next Council.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS ETC.

Immense Slaughter of Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods!

W. R. JOYNER, 32 WHITEHALL STREET,

HAS DETERMINED TO REDUCE HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS WHICH HAVE BEEN BOUGHT

At Prices that Defy Competition

No use in paying BIG PRICES when you can SAVE on the best goods in the market

50 TO 75 PER CENT.

I do not mean to

HUMBUG THE PUBLIC!

But to do all that I say. Read the following and be CONVINCED:

500 Men's Stiff Hats, $1.00 to $3.00 for the best Hat on the market.

1000 Men's Soft Hats, 50 cents to $3.00, for the same Hat selling elsewhere for $5.00.

500 Boys' and Children's Hats, 25 cents to $1.25. These are great BARGAINS.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

600 Laundried Shirts, 50 cents to $1.75 for the best Shirt made.

100 Suits Canton Flannel and Scarlet Flannel Underwear at the COST PRICES!

Shaker Flannel and Merino Suits at telling Prices.

Cardigan Jackets and Neglique Shirts. These are splendid BARGAINS!

25 dozen Brown Cotton ½ Hose, 10 cents and upward.

20 dozen Striped Cotton ½ Hose, 10 cents and upward.

30 dozen Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs at prices that cannot be be reached.

100 dozen Linen Collars and Cuffs. Prices away down!

200 pairs Gents' Kid Gloves and Suspenders. Actual Cost Prices.

200 pieces Gents' Neckwear at prices that will astonish you!

Boys' Merino and Laundried Shirts at corresponding prices.

200 UMBRELLAS.

Gingham, Alpaca and Silk, at actual Cost Prices!

100 VALISES AND TRUNKS!

I mean to sell them all at their COST VALUE, and will sell all other goods accordingly for the

CASH ONLY!

I do not intend relinquishing the HAT and FURNISHING GOODS business, but mean in future to have the

HAT CONCERN of the SOUTH!

Remember the place, 32 Whitehall street.

W. R. JOYNER.

193 nov10 d2tawtw sun thur

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Metropolitan Works.

Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh,

RICHMOND, VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and othe purposes. Also, to our new style SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles

GOLD, COTTON AND WEATHER.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 100⅝; closed at 100⅝

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in New York yesterday at 9 7-16c; in Liverpool at 5 9-16d; in Atlanta at 8¼c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, November 20, 10:31 P. M.
[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	29.81	53	66	W.	.00	Smoky.
Augusta	29.90	54	87	Calm.	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29.95	58	88	S. W.	.00	Fair.
Key West	29.98	73	76	N. W.	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.87	67	84	S.	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.90	64	89	S.	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.91	58	58	W.	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	29.91	59	70	S. W.	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.92	56	87	S.	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	29.91	53	86	W.	.00	Clear.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., November 20, 1878.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Humidity	Direction of Wind.	Weather.
7 a. m.	29.83	46.	100	N. W.	Foggy.
11:31	29.86	54	73	N. W.	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.77	60	65	S. W.	Smoky.
4:06	29.78	60	65	S. W.	Smoky.
9 p. m.	29.85	54	61	W.	Smoky.

Mean daily bar. 29.825. Maximum ther. 61.
Mean daily ther. 53.5. Minimum ther. 46.
Mean daily humid. 75.3. Total rainfall .00.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)

Liberal Terms to Merchants.

Write for Circulars.

43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

A great variety of White and Decorated China, Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, Lamp Goods, Plated-ware and Cutlery, at lower prices than any house in Georgia, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
142 nov7 d1m

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Fourth Page]

Oglethorpe Park—November 28th and 29th, Dr. W. F. Carver.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Privileges—Alabama State Grange Fair.
No more rheumatism—Washburne & Co.
Application for charter—W. H. Venable.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 21, 1878.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

Who will be the coming mayor.

Several of our streets need naming.

And now comes the municipal elections.

Katie Putnam, the charming little actress, is on the road, looking towards Atlanta.

Freight trains from Chattanooga are arriving each day heavily loaded.

The dizzy blondes drew a fine house each night.

When ignorance is bliss it is folly to establish a colored boarding school.

Two street carts attend to the scavenger business of Atlanta.

Large numbers of fat turkeys are now on the market.

The price of eggs will advance as Christmas approaches.

The way a woman drives a hen may be slow, but it is always "shoo her."

Numerous buillings are in progress of construction all over the city.

The opera-house is engaged for every night the present week.

The streets were crowded with wood-carts yesterday.

Telephones are quite common at present in our city.

Plenty of cotton still coming in notwithstanding the small prices.

The rain yesterday has effectually settled the dust for some days to come.

What's the use of dying if some fellow is going to steal your body? We don't want to die.

Milt. Barlow and the balance of the boys will hold forth at DeGive's Friday and Saturday nights.

The gallery of the house of representatives was crowded yesterday with a fine audience.

Up to the present 87 bills have been introduced in the senate. This looks like putting in pretty good work.

In front of our cotton warehouses we see large quantities of cotton being shipped to northern markets.

This is a good time to have the axles of sprinkling carts greased, as there is no work for them to do on the streets.

The streets were disgustingly muddy yesterday, making it impossible for ladies to go out of doors.

The sheriff's election looks rather mixed just now, but the boys will straighten out things when the election comes off.

The police force of Atlanta is not large enough by ten men to do the service that is necessary.

We learn that it is thought that Rev. J. E. Evans will resign the pastorship of the Trinity church at an early day.

There will be a meeting in this city on the 26th instant to regulate the freight charges on grain to the coast.

A neat stone crossing has been placed from in front of the centennial building to the point where the street cars start from.

The two houses of the general assembly will meet in general session to-day at 12 m. and consolidate the vote for United States senator.

A few dilapidated Rex flags still linger with us. Many of the handsomest have been taken down and laid away until next year.

Whenever young ladies learn to stick a pin in their aprons so that it won't scratch a fellow's wrist, there will be more marriages.

Justice Tanner sent George Wright to jail yesterday upon a charge of assault and battery. The prosecutor in the case was Griffith Parks, who accuses George of striking him on the head with a stick in a fight Sunday last near the Atlanta university.

Bootblacks are getting thoroughly organized. They refuse to polish the second boot until the money is safely deposited in their pockets, and there isn't any use in getting mad and calling in another artist, as "it can't be did."

A fellow having a spite at a sausage-maker rushed into his shop yesterday, when crowded with customers, and threw a large dead dawn upon the counter and said: "That makes nineteen; we'll settle when you're not so busy," and then made his escape by the nearest door.

Colonel Persons's Democracy.

ATLANTA, GA., November 20, 1878.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—The impression having gone abroad from speeches of certain gentlemen and from articles in THE CONSTITUTION, that the Hon. Henry Persons, congressman-elect from the fourth district, was elected as an independent, and some of the independents having spoken of his victory as an independent victory, in order to sustain their own course, you will do the democratic party of the fourth district a special favor by dissolving the minds of those who believe said reports of the false impression. There was no nomination in the fourth, as every one ought to know, and had there been, Persons would have done his utmost to elect the nominee, let him have been who he might.

A DEMOCRAT.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THIRTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The Senate.

WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1878.

The senate met at 10 o'clock, the president in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Spalding. Roll called and the journal read and approved.

Mr. Preston asked leave of absence for the committee appointed to investigate the special message of the governor. Granted.

Mr. McDaniel, chairman of the judiciary committee, made a report, which was read.

BILLS READ SECOND TIME.

Bills were taken up and gave a second reading. Among them the following:

To expedite business in the courts of this state, and to reduce as early as possible the number of judicial circuits as provided for by an ordinance of the convention. Judiciary committee reported adversely to the passage of the bill. The senate agreed to the report and the bill was lost.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution to authorize the secretary of state to burn certain election returns that have accumulated in his office was taken up, amended and passed.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

was received, stating that that body had passed the senate bill prescribing the manner of giving notice of an intention to apply to the legislature for the passage of local and special bills, with amendments, and they asked the senate respectfully to concur in the same. Message read, and the amendments, with one exception, concurred in.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Mr. Lumpkin, chairman of the committee on rules for the government of the general assembly, made a report, which was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cumming the report was transmitted to the house.

RULES SUSPENDED.

Mr. Howell moved that the rules be suspended that the secretary might give notice to the senate, that members of that body do proceed in a body to the hall of the house of representatives at 12 o'clock m., to vote for United States senator, as the law directed. Rules suspended and notice given.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Stating that that body had adopted the rules reported for the government of the general assembly.

BILLS READ THIRD TIME.

To allow persons against whom warrants are sued out as intruders, or as tenants holding over three days, within which to file counter affidavits to such warrants, and for other purposes. Passed.

To regulate the striking of juries in civil cases, and in cases of misdemeanor in the superior courts of the state. Passed.

To carry into effect article 6, section 4, paragraph 9, of the constitution, to provide for a judge to preside in cases where the judge of the circuit is disqualified. To this bill a substitute was offered by Mr. McDaniel, and, on motion, the bill and the substitute were laid on the table for the present.

To amend section 3962, to allow certain liens of landlords to be foreclosed in certain cases. Passed.

To prescribe the compensation of the members of the county boards of education.

Mr. Holcombe moved to amend by inserting county school commissioners. Amendment lost.

The bill was then voted on and lost.

To enforce section 4, article 8, of the constitution, which relates to the levying of taxes for common school purposes. Amended and passed.

To prescribe the manner of allowing insolvent lists of tax collectors. Passed.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The president of the senate announced that the hour of 12 o'clock had arrived, and the members proceeded to the house, where in joint session Hon. John B. Gordon was declared duly elected United States senator.

ADJOURNMENT.

At the termination of the joint session the members of the senate returned to their chamber.

On motion of Mr. Hudson, the senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The House.

WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1878.

The house met at 10 o'clock pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. John Jones, D.D. Roll call dispensed with. The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Wright, of Richmond, moved that the house suspend the rules to consider the bill to reorganize the judicial circuits of the state. The motion prevailed and the bill was read.

Mr. Mynatt stated some facts in opposition to the bill. In Fulton county there is a court where anybody may sue, and this is supported by the county and not by the state. Is it fair to tax Fulton county to maintain a court which should try all cases and then make it support an independent court of its own? Mr. Mynatt put his remarks so pointedly that they had an evident effect on the house. He said there are things more important than economy even. He appealed to the advocates of the bill to consider the result of their proposed action when we have the courts clogged with business already, and a reduction would make the matter infinitely worse. We have long been looking for the time when we could dispense with the city court, and when the superior court could try all our cases, and the county could be relieved of the expense now forced upon it because the state courts are so crowded that we cannot get time to try our causes.

Mr. Yancey, of Clarke, said he had hoped that the discussion on the bill was through. He was somewhat surprised at some of the remarks of Mr. Mynatt. He said, the argument being exhausted, let us stand by the ballot.

Mr. Hollis, of Marion, moved to amend by putting Marion in the sixth instead of the fifth circuit. Lost.

Mr. Colley, of Wilkes, opposed the bill. An old system has always two advantages over a new. It is well known and well established. We should not change our system unless it can be shown that it is radically defective. If we have unnecessary expense here let us cut it off, but let it first be proven that the expense is unnecessary.

Mr. Strother, of Lincoln, opposed the bill and said he did not believe it was the will of the people that it should pass. The salaries of the judges have been cut down, why go to the extreme and cut down the number of the circuits.

Mr. Hulsey, of Fulton, opposed the bill. If we look to the reasons why the number of circuits was increased to twenty we will find that there is now no reason for the reduction. We have been forced to the expedient of county courts to relieve the superior courts of the great press of business that clogged them. The passage of the bill would imperil the agricultural interests of the state by bringing on courts at inconvenient seasons. Mr. Hulsey's remarks were strong and well put, and held the attention of the house closely.

Mr. Fort, of Sumter, offered an amendment that the county of Lee be added to the fifth instead of the fourth circuit. He advocated his amendment as an act of justice to the people of Lee county.

The amendment was lost on a division.

The previous question was called and ordered.

The main question was ordered.

Mr. King, of Floyd, asked if he was not entitled to the conclusion of the debate as chairman of the special committee to whom the bill had once been referred.

The speaker so ruled and Mr. King concluded the debate in an appeal to the house to pass the bill as it stood. When we were worth over six hundred millions we had only sixteen circuits. Now we have two hundred and forty millions and support twenty circuits. He would not be driven from his position in demanding retrenchment and reform. Do we represent the lawyers of Georgia or the people of Georgia? [Applause.] The people ought to run their state government just as they do their home government. If we are poor we must live poorly. If these facts which fall like sledge-hammer blows cannot convince this house, I have nothing more to say. [Applause.]

The question was put on agreeing to the report of the committee, and the report was agreed to by 90 yeas to 74 nays. The bill was then put on its passage and the yeas and nays were called. The yeas were 86 and the nays 73; so the bill failed by two of having a constitutional majority, and, being defeated a second time, is dead.

The governor's message on the report of the military commission was read and referred to the committee on military.

Mr. Wright, of Richmond, moved that the house take up the report of the committee appointed to ascertain what officers are to be elected by the general assembly. Carried.

The speaker ruled that the motion brought up the whole question, the senate resolution, the report of the committees also.

The reports were read.

A message from the senate was here received.

The report of the committee on rules for the government of the general assembly when in joint session was here read, the senate having previously adopted the proposed rules.

On motion of Mr. Tatum, of Dade, the rules were adopted.

Mr. Miller, of Houston—A resolution that the clerk of the house inform the senate that the house would be ready at 12 o'clock m. to receive the senate in joint session to consolidate the vote for United States senator. Adopted.

A message from the senate announcing that it would be ready for the joint session at 12 m. was received.

THE JOINT SESSION.

At precisely 12 o'clock the senate appeared and entered the house, and were received by that body with the usual courtesy.

President Lester took the chair, Speaker Bacon sitting to his left.

Secretary Harris, of the senate, read the act of congress by which elections of United States senators are regulated.

The journals of the senate and of the house as to their action on the election of a United States senator on the previous day were read.

The president announced that the Hon. John B. Gordon had received a majority of the votes of both houses, and said: "Therefore, I now declare the Hon. John B. Gordon duly elected senator from Georgia for the term beginning March 4th, 1879." [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The joint session was then on motion dissolved.

The house resumed the consideration of its unfinished business, which was the consideration of the reports of the committee on the officers to be elected by the legislature.

Mr. Davis, of Houston, obtained the floor and poke in favor of the minority report, which favored the election of only ten judges, declaring that there are no vacancies in the Macon, the Southwestern and Atlanta. The majority report holds that the judges of these circuits were merely appointed to act until an election could be had by the general assembly, and that there should be an election for these three circuits.

Mr. Davis supported the minority report in an able speech.

Mr. King, of Floyd, supported the majority report, arguing that the three disputed circuits should be filled by elections of three judges.

Mr. Adams, of Chatham, said he was one of those who did not believe that the legislature had the constitutional authority to elect judges for the three disputed circuits. He supported the minority report in able remarks. All the three judges about whom there is a dispute were all appointed before the adoption of the present constitution, and its provisions do not apply to them or it would have so been plainly stated. The constitution speaks on this subject as plain y as the English language can put its meaning. It says: "the successors to the present incumbents shall be elected," and these gentlemen fall under that definition, and their successors are not to be elected until the terms of their commissions expire. The constitution provides for the election of the successors of the ten judges having the oldest commissions, and none of these three judges have any such oldest commission. The speech was one of the happiest of the season and received the closest attention from first to last. Mr. Adams did himself honor by his effort of yesterday.

The previous question was called and the main question ordered.

Mr. Turner, of Brooks, as chairman of the committee on the judiciary, had the conclusion of the argument. He spoke in his usual strong, terse style, and gave in logical sequence the reasons why the majority report properly declares that there are vacancies in the Southwestern, the Macon and the Atlanta circuits. He summed up briefly the arguments in favor of the election of judges for these three circuits. The majority report really carries into effect the intention and spirit of the constitutional convention on this question.

At the conclusion of Mr. Turner's remarks, the substitute, being the minority report, was put to the house.

The majority report provided that the election for judges and solicitors be held Wednesday at 11 o'clock. That hour having passed, by unanimous consent the judiciary committee were allowed to substitute Thursday, the 21st, at 11 o'clock.

The minority report was lost and the majority report, adopted with but a few dissenting voices.

The house then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF:

Rome Circuit	6	Brunswick Circuit	11
Cherokee Circuit	12	Eastern Circuit	25
Augusta Circuit	15	Atlanta Circuit	72
Middle Circuit	9	Total	167
Ocmulgee Circuit	17		

ATLANTA, GA., November 20, 1878.

ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 7. Argument concluded.

No. 8. Allen, et al. vs. Meyerhardt. Certiorari, from Floyd. Argued. Wright & Featherston, for plaintiff in error. Forsyth & Hoskinson, for defendant.

No. 9. Rome Gas Light Company vs. Meyerhardt, et al. Argued. Joel Branham, C. Rowell, for plaintiff in error. Forsyth & Reese, Wright & Featherston, for defendant.

No. 10. Grangers' L. & H. Ins. Co. vs. Turner. Attachment, from Floyd. C. Rowell, for plaintiff in error. Harvy & Hamilton, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Rowell, court adjourned until 10 A.M. to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. GEORGE HILLYER, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county met yesterday morning as usual. The following business was transacted during the day's session:

Application for charter of Southern medical college was received and ordered to be published.

The case of Cleghorn, Herring & Co. vs. E. Griffin was tried. Verdict for plaintiff for $140, interest and costs.

Pending the trial of the case of Taliaferro vs. the city, a case of damages for overflowing the plaintiff's land below the waterworks, the court adjourned to meet at 8:30 this morning.

Jane Eyre.

A very elegant audience met at the opera house last night to see "Jane Eyre," as played by Charlotte Thompson. The novel from which the play comes is one of the most popular in our language, but the play, in parts, is dull, and the interest is scarcely sustained. Viewed as a whole, however, it is a fine picture—a noble woman struggling with peculiar trials and sorrows, and in them all true, brave and tender.

Charlotte Thompson has a wide fame as an actress, and it is deserved. Her greatest power is in the ease with which she expresses her emotion, avoiding all the rant and tear of so-called emotional actresses and acting to the life, and therefore always with effect in passionate scenes. Where the part gives occasion for gentleness she is equally genuine and charming. Last night she sustained herself finely, and the flaws which a critic might have found in the first two acts were entirely obliterated by the perfect success of the latter parts of the play.

When the curtain fell the audience was satisfied and pleased with what had passed. The support of Miss Thompson is good—better than we usually see with such a star.

To-night, "Miss Multon," a play of much more lively interest than "Jane Eyre," will be given. Miss Thompson is as successful in the role she will assume to-night as in any in her repertoire, and she will have another good house.

Dr. Carver.

The North Georgia Stock and Fair association have arranged with Dr. Carver to give two of his exhibitions at Oglethorpe park on Thursday and Friday of next week. A special train will be run to accommodate the people, and it is expected that thousands will crowd the city to witness the wonderful performance. The advertising commences to-day and by to-morrow every railroad agent will be supplied with them. The low rates offered by the railroads will enable people to visit the legislature and also to see the pharmaceutical convention of the United States, which meets in the city next week. Five hundred druggists will be a big sight.

The railroad convention also takes place next week.

Can our young men not get up a tournament at the park on Thursday, after the shooting, and conclude with a grand masked ball by the young men? Let some one start it now, and we shall have a lively week of it.

Funeral of Mrs. Wood.

Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Thomas Wood, died at the Wilson house, on Alabama street, Tuesday last, of typhoid fever. She had been quite ill for the past two months. Yesterday afternoon at half past three o'clock the funeral took place from the Wilson house. The funeral service was held at the First Baptist church, and was preached by Dr. Gwin. The funeral was largely attended. The remains were interred in Oakland cemetery. The deceased was a most estimable woman and was well beloved by all who knew her.

A Model System.

The action of the legislature in recommending to the consideration of the finance committee the Mitchell system of keeping public accounts brings into further prominence a model system. Mr. Mitchell is the treasurer of Spalding county, and by the invention of his system of keeping public accounts he has rendered a valuable service to his county, and has given a benefit to the whole state. By this system the public records and accounts may be so kept that the financial affairs of any county or of the state may be seen at a glance. The committee will probably recommend the general imitation of this system.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

A Member of the British Parliament in the City.

For some days past Sir George Campbell, a member of the British parliament, has been in the city. He brought letters of courtesy from Speaker Randall and other distinguished gentlemen, and has been received with proper warmth and respect. He is on a tour of inspection, and is seeking information especially on the adjustment of the relations of the two races in the south. He has spent two or three days on the floors of the house and senate, and in the various departments at the capitol. Mr. Trenholm, of Charleston, in accrediting Sir George to the governor, wrote that he hoped he would see a legislature in session and thus get an exhibition of the admirable common sense of the American people.

Sir George is a man of great research and observation. For years he was governor of Bengal, and stands very high in his own country.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Go to Mark Berry's for the latest styles of shoes.

Mr. T. P. Murray, of Rome, is at the Markham.

Mr. J. W. Gardner, of Columbus, is a guest of the Markham.

Dr. S. L. Johnson, of Newnan, is a guest of the Kimball.

Colonel D. B. Hamilton, of Rome, was registered at the Kimball yesterday.

Colonel R. J. Moses, of Columbus, is at Kimball.

All the new winter styles at Mark Berry's shoe store, Peachtree street.

The prices offered at Mark Berry's are surprisingly low. Ladies' shoes at the best figures.

Hon. John C. Brown, of Tennessee, is a guest of the Kimball, and will remain several days in our city.

Colonel O. P. Fitzsimons, United States marshal of Georgia, is in Savannah on a visit.

Colonel H. P. Farrow, United States district-attorney of Georgia, is attending the United States court in Savannah.

Charlie King, of Greenesboro, is the best judge of a good possum in Georgia. Sometimes he has a barbecue of six or eight, and there is a sound of revelry all over Greenesboro.

Mr. Fuller, of the United States mail service, after an absence of some months, has come back to his old home. All his friends are glad to see him back, and hope he will stay with us.

Mr. Elbert Fowler, of West Virginia, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Fowler is the solicitor-general of the circuit in which he lives, and ranks high in his profession. He is on his way to Griffin, where he will wed one of Georgia's fairest flowers, Miss Mary Bailey.

A Coming Lecture.

The Right Rev. Bishop Gross, it is said, will lecture in Atlanta in a few weeks upon an interesting subject. A full house will certainly greet him.

The Pennsylvania Bonds.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

HARRISBURG, November 21.—Since the dicovery of an over-issue of Pennsylvania state bonds of 1853, on August 7th, between fifteen and twenty of these bonds of denomination of $1,000 have been presented at the treasury department for redemption, but payment was refused, as the full amount of the loan had been redeemed. On November 7th another was received from Philadelphia and the payment refused. Yesterday, the same bond was sent on by the Central national bank of Philadelphia and presented and payment was again refused. The bank then notified the treasury department that the payment was refused the same course would be pursued as in the case of a protested note, and the bond was accordingly protested. The state treasurer will report the matter to the legislature, and publish in full the correspondence with the bankers and financiers upon the subject.

Too Rich to Live.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.—Thomas H. Powers, of the drug manufacturing house of Powers & Weightman, died this morning. He was one of the wealthiest men in the city, leaving property estimated at ten millions.

An Appeal for Aid.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—Mayor Stokely received to-day an appeal for further aid from the Howard association of New Orleans, signed by the president and other officers of that society. It states that $30,000 will yet be necessary to enable the association to pay its debts and close.

Sale of Bonds.

BALTIMORE, November 19.—Bids for $400,000 dollars of registered 5 per cent. stock, city of Baltimore interest, payable semi-annually, redeemable after July 1, 1916, opened to-day. The bids aggregated $3,814,000.

Much valuable time is saved by promptly treating cold at its first appearance. Nothing takes the place of Bull's Syrup for coughs, colds, irritation of throat, etc. 243

Georgia Academy of Science.

Mr. Theodore Schumann will lecture before this body, at their hall No. 9 W. Mitchell street, near the corner of Whitehall, this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Galileo and the rotation of our globe." Let verybody attend.

The Right Road to Success.

We learn that our popular young merchant, "Cap Joyner," 32 Whitehall street, is making large sales in both gents', boys' and childrens' hats as well as in furnishing goods. To illustrate the truth of this, he is selling fine hats at $2.00 to $3.00, worth double the money elsewhere. His shirts and other gents' furnishing goods are being sold at prices that will astonish the cheapest buyers. We call attention to his advertisement of this morning. "Cap" is a live man, and will succeed. He has started out in the right path, and will, in time, distance his competitors.

Subscribe to the Constitution.

Members of the Legislature who desire to subscribe to THE CONSTITUTION will always find Mr. J. S. Anglin, one of the assistant door-keepers of the house, ready to wait on them.

Dr. Vincent is one of the most agreeable and attractive lecturers in America.

397 nov21 d1t

We invite the attention of the public to our select stock of Men's, Youths' and Boy's Clothing of the newest shapes and patterns, and which we are selling at remarkably low prices.

W. H. STOCKTON & Co.,
nov21 d1t 16 Whitehall street.

The ladies of the Central Presbyterian church are requested to meet in the basement of the church this afternoon at four o'clock, to make arrangements for an oyster supper, the proceeds to be used for the poor of the church.

New Ticket.

A very choice line of Overcoats in Beavers, Chinchillas and Cassimeres, at bottom figures.

W. H. STOCKTON & Co.
nov21 d1t

That Boy's Sister—at First M. E. Church next Monday night. 397 nov21 d1t

We are selling the nicest Chevoit and Cassimere suits in the city for $11, $12, $13.50 and $15 and upwards, and a choice lot of fancy worsted and basket suits. Call and examine them.

W. H. STOCKTON & Co,
nov21 d1t 16 Whitehall street.

To the Citizens of Atlanta.

Having consented to become a candidate for mayor of this city, I deem it due to myself and you that I announce certain principles and views which I shall advocate, if elected.

First of all, I am for the lowest taxes possible, consistent with the faith of the city, and such public improvements as prudence may dictate.

Secondly, I am in favor of paying the clerk of council and city marshal reasonable salaries for their services and having all the costs and perquisites now enjoyed by those officials paid into the treasury, that the taxpayers may get the benefit of this money which has been enriching a few men too long at the expense of the people. My judgment is that instead of paying so much money to those officers more could, with propriety, be spent on the police, who, by day and night, guard our lives and property.

As to our public schools I shall do all in my power to foster and protect them, and establish such others as the growth of our population may demand. I have ever believed it cheaper to pay for the education of the masses than to build jails and penitentiaries to punish the ignorant and vicious.

Lastly, I am against all rings and cliques, nor will I promise any one my support for office in advance of my election. Nothing but fitness for office shall control my conduct in the selection of public servants. If these views suit you I hope to receive your support at the ballot-box.

Respectfully,
D. P. HILL.

Kimball House.

C H Fellows, New York; R H James, Boston; J B T Phelps, Boston; J T Waterman, LaGrange; F J Cobb and wife, Mobile; J C Hubbard, New York; Mrs Mamie Rice, Miss Viola Rice, Memphis; S B Trapp, Louisville; C E Hanson, St Louis; John C Brown, Tennessee; J E Hall, Charleston; Frank H Miller, Fayetteville; J W G Black, Augusta; R S Shuttles, Baltimore; C R Dennis, Buffalo; S A Feldman, Allentown, Pa; H Egsers, W W Biggins, New York; Wm Lake and servant, Brooklyn; Mrs R C Mays, Montgomery; W H H Phelps, Baltimore; H H Hickman, Augusta; C B Jackson, Philadelphia; W S Holt, Macon; Henry Philpot, Baltimore; W A Barden, Columbus; W A Weglein, New York; Wm Redwine, Ga; H C Ham and wife, Marion; Mrs B H McCord, Montgomery; C E Haley, Philadelphia; R B Crowder, Boston; R J Lawrence, Charleston; A P Jones, wife and child, Charlotte; E C Catoville, New Orleans; J B Hamil, Miss Irene Hamil, Gainesville, Ga; Jack Forney, Edward Shipp, Monroe, Georgia; James W Dooly, Selma; J Solgman, N Y; C F Andrews, J F Nelson, Brunswick; John E Butts, Memphis; M J Callahan, H T Ripley, F P Smith, Boston; E J Hamilton, Buffalo, N Y; Augustus R Wright, D B Hamilton, Rome; C B Clark, Philadelphia; Mrs K D Chambers, Mobile; M T Jordan, C B Rogers, Texas; Joseph Schiller, St Louis; E A Hanks, Cincinnati; W Hooper Harris, Chicago; S S Rawley, Washington; R B Dow, Murfreesboro; Andrew Bates, Wm S St George, Ga; James Heard, Cincinnati; Walter L Ruff, Charleston, S C; W M Garlington, Washington, D C; S J Jones, Ga; H C McLeer, Wilmington, Del; R J Moses, Columbus; J Rutlarland, Robert N'ter, Miss Mamie Oberman, Miss Bessie Hamilton, Clinton B Paine, Baltimore, Md; George Scheafer, Henry Rollings, Hampton; G L Johnson, Newnan; J Ellis, LaGrange; R M Burford, Va; Letcher Pickens, Cleveland, Tenn.

I am ordered by Council to collect the Street Tax from all members of the Military Companies for the years 1877 and 1878. Those who pay by December 1st will save cost; after that cost will be charged.

R. O. DOULASS, Marshal.
127 nov7 d 1t2aw 1 dec1 thur sun

"Pshaw, no ocean foam for me; it's mere sham," said an impatient woman, discussing the merits of baking powders. Not thus, however, did she talk of Dooley's Yeast Powder. The latter has been found to surpass all others in its magic leavening powers, and to be indispensable to the well regulated kitchen.

HOLLAND & CRENSHAW,
DENTISTS, &c.
24 Whitehall street, cor. Alabama, Atlanta, Ga.

First-class operators, second to none; charges less than any other FIRST-CLASS dentists in the South. A majority of our gold fillings made for $1 per filling. Artificial teeth $5 to $15 per set.

Our new dental plate (perfected by Dr. Holland) is far superior to rubber or celluloid, and in point of cleanliness and strength preferable to gold.

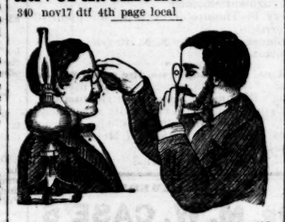
Teeth extracted for 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of gas and other anesthetics.

We propose to be thorough in each and every operation we perform, and can refer to hosts of the best citizens of Atlanta to substantiate all we claim.

Our motto—Comfort and permanent benefit to our patrons.

352 aug18 d5m 4h 4th p

Great Bargains for the next twenty days at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. Read their advertisement.
340 nov17 dtf 4th page local



DR. ALEX. FOX, Practical and Scientific Optician, offers to those suffering from Weakness and Defective Sight his Renowned Tinted Focus Crystal Lenses. Wherever Fox's Improved Spectacles have been introduced they are spoken of in the highest praise, from their merits alone practical experience of wearers. In proof of the advantages derived from the use of these Spectacles they are used exclueively at all Eye Infirmaries, Hospitals, Medical Colleges and Universities wherever they have been introduced. Sold only by himself. He supplies no Peddlers or Dealers in Spectacles. Office, No. 39 Whitehall street, with G. H. Miller.
143 nov8 dtf 2d or 3d col 4th page

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

To the Legislature.

Desiring to secure negatives of every member of the Senate and House of Representatives, an invitation is hereby extended to all and each at my gallery, No. 32 Whitehall street, as early as convenient and sit for their pictures. No charge for making negatives. Call early before the press of business engages your time. Respectfully,

108 nov10 d3w C. W. MOTES.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault, and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed true knowledge. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, etc. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent. And your druggist has it will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

378 June22...deowly &wkyeoww1y

Keep Guard.

A bad cold or cough, the most insidious of all the evils which afflict mankind, readily yields to Coussens' Compound of Honey of Tar, and a practical test of its virtues has never failed to convince the most skeptical that it is the best remedy ever offered the public for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The editor of one of our religious papers says that a friend of his, suffering with Asthma, informs him that he experienced more benefit from the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, than from all the various remedies he has tried. If you have a bad cold or cough, remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will speedily relieve you. It is sold by Collier & Co. and Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, at 50 cents a Bottle.

411 may2.deowly&weowly

"'Tis Sweet to Love, but Oh! how Bitter."

Their acquaintance began auspiciously, beautiful, amiable and interesting. Her loveliness excited the admiration of all who knew her, and it is not strange that after a few meetings the Aurora of love irradiated his skies, and he wandered in a blissful dream of happiness. His wooing progressed favorably, and might have terminated successfully, had he not told his love in a voice which sent a shudder through her frame, and produced a feeling of revulsion fatal to his hopes. He should not have appeared in the refined presence of his lady-love when laboring under the disadvantage of a bad cold, when he could have rid himself of it so easily by the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, a never failing remedy for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents. For sale by Collier & Co. and Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 may2 deowlv&weowlv

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

G W Peacock, Ga; Thomas Gardner, Elberton; C H Lewis, New Haven, Conn; E B O'Neal and lady, South Carolina; F P Rae, Murfreesboro; Alex Biran, New York; Mrs J B Waight and son, Chicago; J W Dooley, New York; H J Smith, Rome; W W Mitchell, Griffin; J R Henley, Sweetwater, Tenn; Jas A Miller, Millersburg, Ky; D A Triban, Machias, Me; A J Daniel, Ga; Frank H Miller, Augusta; S G Davenport, Americus; E Griffin, Ga; Charles Tyner, Orange Bluff, Fla; George Deane, Florida; T P Brambull, Vicksburg; C H Knight, Nashville; W J Brannon, Chattanooga; Mr and Mrs Anderson, Richmond; C A Rand, Memphis; W A Haynes, New Orleans; B P Manton, Louisville; Miss Wheeler, Mobile; F A Hardy, New York; B A Coulson, Denver; J Read French and son, Cincinnati; J H May, Augusta; R J Dant, Central, S C; W A Paul, Griffin; T P Murray, Rome; E F Rice, Montgomery; G F King, J T Thompson, Covington; W J Brannon, Ga R R; J W Gardner, Columbus; J A Ansley, Ga; A Middleton, Saltville, Va; Frank Pratt, Mrs Lamar Rogers, Covington; Mrs Sampson, Laraine Rogers, New York; G D Tillan, S C; J E Blalock, John W Hawkins, Jonesboro; John T Milligan, St Louis; T W Pitts, Covington; Jos R Hood, Wedowee, Ala; W S Conley, Augusta; A Caswell and wife, Macon; Miss Ella Carroll, Miss W C Carroll, Walter Carroll, Savannah; W W Hawkes, Americus; G F Conklin, Baltimore; W C Palmer, Saltville, Va; P Keys, Charlotte, N C; A L Mitchell, Athens, F P Cook, Philadelphia; C O Nesbit, Air Line railroad; Mrs Fred Bush, city; D S Hall, Wilmington, Del; R H Clark, city; J R Giressy, Norfolk Va; A C Parkins, New York; W B Thomas, Athens; J B Omohundro, "Texas Jack," Deadwood, Dakota; S F Sawyer, Atone; A Hall, Augusta; R S Caswell and wife, Macon; Miss Ella Carroll, Miss W C Carroll, Walter Carroll, Savannah; W W Hawkes, Americus; G F Conklin, Baltimore; W C Palmer, Saltville, Va; P Keys, Charlotte, N C; A L Mitchell, Athens, F P Cook, Philadelphia; C O Nesbit, Air Line railroad; Mrs Fred Bush, city; D S Hall, Wilmington, Del; R H Clark, city; J R Giressy, Norfolk Va; A C Parkins, New York; W B Thomas, Athens; J B Omohundro, "Texas Jack," Deadwood, Dakota; S F Sawyer, Atone; A Hall, Augusta; R S Caswell and wife, Macon; Miss Ella Carroll, Miss W C Carroll, Walter Carroll, Savannah; W W Hawkes, Americus; G F Conklin, Baltim